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*THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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THE *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* FROM 1731 TO 1868.

EDITED BY

GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

V. 29

ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART XVII.

(*LONDON—VOL. III.*).

LONDON:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1905.



PREFACE.

1299160

THIS volume completes the collections which relate to London. It contains those portions of the county of London formerly in the counties of Surrey and Kent.

All the extracts are, as in the other volumes of the series, printed entirely as they stand in the original, including references to plates and other articles.

These London volumes should be compared with other volumes of the series—namely, those on Architectural Antiquities, Roman Remains, and Archæology, where matters relating to London under these heads are dealt with. Otherwise they are complete in themselves. They take us back to a London which is past and gone; but that we go back with guides who were contemporary with the facts they register and note is the important point for us of this age. London has a large literature of its own, and I know much of it, but I do not think there is anything quite like these contributions to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE anywhere else. They are genuine observations of those who, hating the destroying tendencies of the past age, expressed their dismay at useless and wanton destruction, or of those who, loving the record of existin gevidences of the past, put down their observations with care and enthusiasm. The dismay and enthusiasm

may not always have been expressed as discriminately as they should have been. But one can forgive much in these things, and at least we can be grateful to those who have fought so earnestly for the preservation of London for us, their successors. Whether our successors in turn will have any cause to thank us for preserving, or wishing to preserve, is, I think, doubtful. We are not so greatly Londoners now, and things are done in our midst which would shame the least civilized country.

This volume also closes the entire series. It has been a heavier job than either publisher or editor contemplated when, twenty-one years ago, they decided to begin this undertaking ; but the twenty-nine volumes which have grown under our hands will, if I mistake not, be an acceptable addition to our libraries and a monument of the best traditions and efforts of English journalism. There is nothing like the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE anywhere else. There is nothing like it now. It is a mine of wealth for all who will inquire, and my diggings therein have not exhausted the material which is there. Even with my own volumes before me, I still willingly turn to the old print in double columns which everyone knows so well.

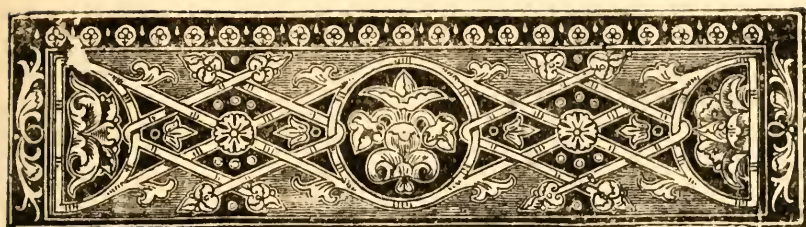
My thanks are due to many friends who have kindly helped me in this work, to many who have encouraged me to proceed, while to the publisher, Mr. Stock, I have to acknowledge unending kindness in so patiently enduring the many delays which have prevented completion of the series before this.

LAURENCE GOMME.

24, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

November, 1904.





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L O N D O N .

IV.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII.)

FORMERLY IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

BERMONDSEY.

[1790, *Part II.*, p. 775.]

ON the south side of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Southwark, now called St. John's Court, stand the remains of Bermondsey, or St. Saviour's Abbey or Priory, founded for Cluniac monks from the Priory of La Charité sur Loire in France, by Alwin Child, a citizen of London, A.D. 1082 ; which foundation was afterwards confirmed by the charter of William Rufus, who also conferred on the prior and monks the Manor of Bermondsey, and erected a handsome conventual church for their accommodation. The priory, being an alien and a cell to that in France, was, among others, sequestered by Edward III., A.D. 1371, who appointed Richard Denton prior, in consideration of which, and the sum of 200 marks, Richard II. pensioned the same, A.D. 1380 ; and in the year 1399, the priory being converted into an abbey, Pope Boniface appointed John Attelborough the first abbot.

The Mill of St. Saviour (which was converted into a water-machine to supply the inhabitants with water), on June 31, A.D. 1536, was by the abbot and monks demised to John Curlew, at the annual rent of £6 (the value of 18 quarters of good wheat), and to grind all the corn for the use of the convent, which Curlew was both to fetch and carry home. The annual charge of the whole was computed at £2 3s. 8d., which made the annual rent of the said mill amount to £8 3s. 8d.

VOL. XXIX.

At the dissolution of monasteries this house was surrendered to Henry VIII., A.D. 1539, by Robert Wharton, alias Parsew, last abbot who held it in commendam with the See of St. Asaph, and was afterwards translated to Hereford, when the revenues were found to amount to the sum of £474 14s. 4½d. per annum. It was converted into a private house by Sir Thomas Pope.

The spot near the zigzag moulding in the wall of the house adjoining to the gateway is said by Mr. Grose to have been an object of much veneration to Catholics. He adds, the gateway was taken down since 1756, when he drew it.

[1810, *Part II.*, p. 513.]

The Plates I. and II. of antiquities from Bermondsey, Surrey which are sent for your acceptance are the joint efforts of two very young artists. Plate I., north view of part of the remains of the Abbey Buildings, taken 1809, since destroyed. Plate II., four capitals, two pieces of architraves, a head of the fantastic kind, once serving as a blocking to an entablature, and a female head, once serving as a console, with part of the column it supported. These examples, with others of the like sort, were found in taking down the above remains, which are now levelled with the ground for making a road, erecting new houses, etc., on the site thereof. The following short account of the monastery is extracted from Stow :

“ Peter, Richard, Obsterie, and Umbalde, Monkes de Charitate came to Bermondsey, the year 1089 ; and Peter was made first Prior there, by appointment of the Prior of the house called Charitie, in France, by which means this Priory of Bermondsey (being a cell to that in France) was accounted a Priory of Aliens. In the year 1094, deceased Ailewin Childe, founder of this house ; then William Rufus gave to the Monks his Manor of Bermondsey, with the appurtenances, and builded for them there a new, great Church. Robert Blewit, Bishop of Lincoln (King William's Chancellor), gave them the Mannor of Charleton, with the appurtenances. Also Geffrey Martell, by the grant of Geffrey Magnaville, gave them the land of Halinbury, and the tithe of Alferton, etc. More in the year Thomas of Ardene, 1122, and Thomas his son, gave the monks of Bermondsey the Church of St. George, in Southwark. In the year 1165, King Henry II. confirmed to them the hide or territory of Southwark, and Laygham, Waddam, with the land of Coleman, etc. In the year 1371, the Priories of Aliens (throughout England) being seised into the King's hands, Richard Denton, an Englishman, was made Prior of Bermondsey ; to whom was committed the custody of the said Priory, by the letters patents of King Edward III., saving to the King the advowsons of Churches. In the year 1380, the fourth of Richard II., this Priory was made a Denizen (or free English) for the fine of 200 marks, paid to the King's Hanaper in the

Chancery. In the year 1399, Attelborough, Prior of Bermondsey, was made the first Abbot of that house, by Pope Boniface the Ninth, at the suit of King Richard II. In the year 1417, Thomas Thetford, Abbot of Bermondsey, held a plea in Chancery against the King, for the Mannors of Preston, Bermondsey, and Stone, in the county of Somerset, in the which suit the Abbot prevailed, and recovered against the King. In the year 1539, this Abbey was valued to dispend by the year, £474 14s. 4d. *ob.*; and was surrendered to Henry VIII. the 31st of his reign. The Abbey Church was then pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope, knight; and, in place thereof, a goodly house builded of stone and timber, since pertaining to the Earls of Sussex. There are buried in that Church, Loufstone, Provost, Shrive, or Domesman, of London, 1115; Sir William Bowes, knight, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife; Sir Thomas Pike-worth, knight; Dame Anne Audley; George, son to John Lord Audley; John Winkefield, esq.; Sir Nicholas Blonket, knight; Dame Bridget, wife to William Trussell; Holgrave, Baron of the Exchequer, etc.

“The Borough of Southwark, at a subsidy to the King, yielded about 1,000 marks, or £800; which is more than any one City in England payeth, except London; and also the muster of men in this Borough doth likewise, in number, surpass all other Cities, except London; and thus much for the Borough of Southwark, one of the 26 wards of London, which hath an alderman, deputies 3, and a bailiff, constables 16, scavengers 6, wardmote inquest 20; and is taxed to the fifteen, at 17 pounds, 17 shillings, and eight pence.”

J. C.

[1808, *Part II.*, p. 681.]

Various fragments of architectural and sculptural subjects have been taken out from among the rubble of the walls now pulling down, sufficient in number to compose two plates for your Miscellany. The first series I now send, and the second will be ready when you judge proper to insert it. I arrange the articles in some sort of chronological order, which may serve to show that the elevations of this abbey have been more than once constructed, the workmen to each new pile using the destroyed particles as a ready material to fill up, with other substances, the inner parts of the walls and foundations.

1. The inclined Saxon cross (drawn 1783), as described on p. 479.*
2. Saxon capital, plain : abacus destroyed.
3. Saxon capital, enriched : abacus destroyed.
4. Saxon blocking.
5. Part of a Saxon jamb to a doorway.

* See *ante*, Gent. Mag. Lib., “Architectural Antiquities,” Part I., pp. 331-333, where the remains of Bermondsey Abbey are treated fully.

6. Grotesque head (wall still standing where it is visible) for a Saxon blocking.
7. Head of a Saxon lady, the smaller parts obliterated.
8. Head of a Saxon king, now stuck in the front of a new public-house, built on the site of the abbey.
9. Part of a Saxon abacus.
10. Part of a Saxon column.
11. United Saxon bases.
12. Part of a Saxon base.

AN ARCHITECT.

[1808, *Part II.*, p. 977.]

Annexed is a plate of Bermondsey fragments :

1. Half of the bases and capitals to a cluster of columns in the early mode of our ancient Pointed style, *temp.* Henry III. But a very small portion of the shafts remained either to the bases or capitals.
2. Part of an architrave to an arch, *temp.* Henry VI. A shows the springing of the arch.
3. Part of an architrave to a gateway, *temp.* Henry VIII. This date is corroborated by the simplicity of the lines in the two fascias and the two cants.
4. Part of the left side of the arch or mantle to a chimney-piece in a lower chamber of one of the ancient structures still left standing, *temp.* Henry VIII.
5. Base to the jamb of ditto chimney-piece.

[1830, *Part II.*, pp. 297-298.]

The Church of St. James, Bermondsey, which forms the subject of the present engraving, is one of the handsomest erected under the Commission. The architecture is Grecian, but the mode of arrangement and the style of the building are after the old school of Wren and his followers, and therefore far more worthy of admiration than the fashionable, meagre imitations of Grecian temples. It stands in Spa Road, in an extensive burial-ground, enclosed with an iron railing.

The plan of the building shows a nave and side aisles, with a chancel and vestries at the eastern end and a portico and lobbies at the opposite extremity, the whole being erected on a vaulted basement occupied as catacombs. The superstructure is built with brick and stone, and is set on a plinth of granite. The west front, shown in the view, is made into a centre and lateral divisions ; the first is fronted by the portico, which is composed of four unfluted Ionic columns, raised on a platform of granite, approached by steps in the front and flanks, and sustaining an architrave frieze and bold dentil cornice, surmounted by a pediment. The ceiling is panelled with caissons, and the roof is covered with lead. In the wall at the back of the portico is a doorway of magnificent proportions, bounded

by an architrave and crowned with a frieze and cornice. The elevation of this part of the church is continued above the portico, and forms a pedestal somewhat higher than the pediment, at the front angles of which are altars applied as pinnacles. These altars are square, with rams' heads at the angles, from the horns of which depend festoons. Above the centre of the pedestal rises the tower, which is divided in elevation into four stories. The first, which is square in plan, consists of a pedestal and superstructure; the latter is guarded at the angles with antæ, and has circular arched windows on each face, accompanied with antæ. This story is finished with an entablature, and on the angles of the cornice are pedestals surmounted with acroteria, each composed of a beautiful group of honeysuckles. The second story is smaller, and commences with a pedestal, having a dial in each face. On this is a small temple of a square form, open at the sides, and composed of twelve Ionic columns, three being situated at each angle. The whole is surmounted with an entablature and blocking course having cinerary urns at the angles. In this story hangs the clock-bell. The third story is more plain; it is square, and has a circular-headed window in each face; it is crowned with an entablature, surmounted by vases at the angles. The fourth story commences with a square pedestal, pierced with a bull's eye in each face, and crowned with a cornice and blocking course, on which is set a square block with a spherical head, sustaining a balluster, enriched with leaves, and crowned with a vane in form of a dragon; the parishioners having attempted a rivalry with the far-famed Bow steeple.

The lateral divisions of this front have smaller doorways of a corresponding character with the centre, at the angles are antæ, and the elevation is crowned with an entablature, architrave, and frieze of brickwork, and a blocking course.

The flanks are uniform; the southern, shown in the engraving, has eight windows in the aisle, in form of a truncated pyramid, and enclosed within architraves. The elevation is finished with the entablature continued from the west front; the clerestory has six slightly arched windows, and is finished with a parapet, having, on the whole, a less handsome appearance than the other portions. The east front consists of a centre with projecting wings; the former has no window, but in lieu thereof the wall is broken into the form of an arch. The wings have entrances, and are finished as the flanks. The roofs of the nave and aisles are slated.

The interior is approached by a spacious lobby of equal breadth with the west front, into which the three entrances lead. In the lobby are stairs to the gallery, and other entrances to the main building. In the body of the church the division between the nave and aisles is made by a colonnade on each side, which is composed of five square piers with moulded caps, sustaining an architrave and

cornice, above which is a like number of Ionic columns, which are in their turn surmounted by an entablature, above which is an attic. The attic pilasters are disposed in pairs over each column, and between them are the windows of the clerestory, which, though arched in their exterior lines, are internally lintelled and bounded by architraves. The ceiling is horizontal, and made by duplicated flying cornices into divisions corresponding with the intercolumniations, and panelled with deeply-sunk caissons, each division containing three rows in depth and seven in width; in each caisson is a flower. The aisles have galleries resting on iron supports, sustained by the side walls and the piers. The fronts of the galleries are plastered and are concaved in a quadrant, by which means they interfere in a very trifling degree with the bases of the colonnade. The side walls are finished with an architrave, and the ceilings are panelled with flying cornices into divisions equal in size with the intercolumniation; in each panel is a flower. In the construction of the windows considerable ingenuity is displayed in the mode by which the sills and lintels of the windows are worked, to prevent them from interfering with the free admission of light.

At the eastern end of the centre division is the chancel, which is a recess of less breadth than the whole design. The uprights of the walls are finished with the entablature continued from the colonnade, and the recess is crowned with an arched ceiling, the soffit of which is panelled. The altar is raised on a platform, and separated from the church by a splendid bronze foliated railing. The end wall of the chancel consists of a stylobate composed of a plinth and dado, painted in imitation of Sienna marble, having a dove in an irradiation in the centre, between the Decalogue, Paternoster, and Creed, on four panels. The cornice resembles veined marble. Above this appears a blank window, round the arch of which is a series of panels enclosing flowers; the absence of an appropriate painting deteriorates greatly from the beauty of the chancel. At the opposite extremity of the nave is a similar recess, in which is a gallery containing the organ; it is fronted by another gallery, extending to the depth of one intercolumniation. In the front is a clock inscribed:

“THE GIFT OF JOHN THOMAS MARTIN OF QUY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, ESQ., 1829.”

At each end of the aisles are galleries for the charity children, which are placed over the lobby at one end and the vestries at the other. The pulpit and reading-desk are alike in design; the former is only distinguished by a superior elevation. The form is octagonal, of satin wood, sustained on a stone pedestal of the same make, with a swelling cap composed of ogee and quarter-round mouldings, being exactly the same as are used in Pointed architecture. There is no font in the church.

The internal colonnades are formed of stone, except the capitals of the columns; and the whole building shows a higher finish and more substantial workmanship than a great majority of the new churches. The side walls are appropriately coloured to imitate masonry, far preferable to the tints of red or blue so commonly applied to the interior walls of modern ecclesiastical buildings.

This edifice is upon the whole an excellent, as well as a very pleasing, specimen of the old school of church building; its arrangement is consistent with established rules, it has no features borrowed from either the theatre or the meeting-house, and in the division of nave and aisles the architect has shown a better taste than many of his brethren, who have deemed an assembly-room a fit model to copy.

The foundations were completed and laid for a long time without a brick of the superstructure being added, but on February 21, 1827, the first stone was laid, and on May 7, 1829, the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

The contract was £21,412 19s. 5d., the Church being built by the Commissioners, with a liberal grant on the part of the parishioners, who, to their honour, came forward with energy and unanimity, thereby affording a pleasing contrast to the factious proceedings which disgraced a neighbouring parish on a like occasion. The building is calculated to hold 2,000 persons, of whom 1,200 are accommodated in free seats.

E. I. C.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

[1766, *p.* 604.]

As Blackfriars Bridge is intended to be a toll-bridge, every man who may have occasion to pass it must pay towards it, and consequently may be permitted to express his wishes that he may be properly accommodated.

Blackfriars Bridge must owe more than half its utility to the disposition of the roads and streets that lead to it; it is therefore wished that gentlemen properly qualified would lay their sentiments, as early as possible, before the public, that those who are or may be entrusted with the execution of so important a concern may have it in their power, from a variety of opinions, to collect such a plan as may promise fair to be generally approved.

It is with this sole view that I have presumed to lead the way, and have taken no small pains to trace out every street, lane, and avenue leading to the bridge on the Surrey side, and have so plainly described the ground in the annexed rough draught, through which the new roads must of necessity pass, that every intelligent person who may curiously cast his eye over it may form a judgment of the manner in which he would wish to have the principal roads disposed; and for his more ready inspection I have marked out the

plan which I myself wish to see carried into execution, and have added that of others who differed from me in opinion, and who have an equal claim to public attention.

I must candidly confess that I am a stranger to the city side, and for that reason have omitted taking any part of it into my plan; but as I am perfectly acquainted with every spot on the Surrey side, you may depend on what I have here laid down as an exact exhibition of every material house, street, or garden through which it seems necessary that any part of the new roads should be carried.

There are but two principal roads that I am desirous of having carried into execution, which will make, however, some collateral branchings necessary, all of which I have distinguished with this - - - mark. The other roads, which are thought eligible by others, may notwithstanding take place when the principal ones are completed; for I am no stranger to the argument of saving time, the aggregate of which saving is, perhaps, of more consequence than is generally conceived.

The principal roads which I have in view are, first, that which I have drawn nearly in a straight line from the great Surrey road at Newington to the bridge foot: this road crosses the Kentish and Borough new roads to Westminster Bridge at right angles; and, secondly, that which I have drawn from the New Inn at Westminster Bridge to the shaft of the main road, a little below the Green Walk, and nearer to the new bridge at Blackfriars.

To this last road I think there can be no objection, as the way is clear, and no apparent objection to its being carried immediately into execution, as the materials are all upon the spot, and the most urgent necessity seems to demand it, as the streets by which the communication is now carried on are the worst and the most inconvenient that can possibly be imagined, and the distance is nearly double.

The first-mentioned road, which I call the principal one, has no other material obstruction, which I am apprized of, but that of passing through the centre of Mr. Boyfield's drying-grounds; how far this may incline the undertakers to change the direction I shall not take upon me to say.

These two roads would most certainly be convenient, and are even now much wanted, for the avenues to the temporary bridge are most shamefully mean, dirty, and ill disposed.

Were these completed, and a commodious inn built near the bridge foot, many gentlemen would lodge their carriages there; and were an easy toll to be levied, the undertakers would find their advantage in accommodating the public.

The first-mentioned road, by crossing the great Kentish and Borough roads, opens a grand communication with all that range of country that lies to the south and east, and the latter with all that

other tract that lies to the west; so that by these two roads the whole may be brought together, and meet, as it were, in one common centre.

Many arguments might be advanced for directing the roads to other quarters; but as the two I have particularly insisted upon are more immediately wanted, I shall conclude what I intended to say for the present with an earnest wish that the undertakers may suffer no interested motives to bias them, but that the public convenience alone may be pursued.

CAMBERWELL.

[1825, *Part I.*, pp. 297-299.]

The village of Camberwell is situate south of London, "at such equal distances from the three bridges, that were as many radii to meet in a focus at three miles distance, this happy spot would be pointed out."* Mr. Salmon says, "It seems to be named from some mineral water which was anciently in it," and which he supposes came afterwards into a quagmire or was forgot.† There is certainly some plausibility in this idea, for I have heard an "old saw,"

"All the maydes in Camber-well
Can dance in an egg-shell,"

and find on reference to Mr. Bray that he has recorded it, together with an answer equally witty :

"All the maydes in Camberwell towne
Cannot dance on an acre of ground."‡

But whether the well which gives this distich what little point it has be the identical spring rising on Grove Hill I leave for "time and the curious to construe."

The name has undergone but little change during a course of near 800 years which it has been on record. In the Conqueror's survey it is called Ca'brewelle, and two hundred years afterwards by its present name.§ In records of this date, and for subsequent centuries however, it is most usually termed Camerwelle,|| and sometimes Cammerwell. And these, for the sake of brevity, have been contracted into Camb'well, Camwell, and Kamwell.¶

* "Village Society," by Dr. Lettsom.

† "History of Surrey," by N. Salmon, 8vo., 1736, pp. 20, 21.

‡ Vol. iii., p. 404, note. This proverb, which lays some claim to antiquity, shows Camberwell to have been a place of no little note in "olden tyme." Few notices of houses or buildings occur previous to the fourteenth century, though the land here given by Nicholas Pointz to Halliwell Priory at an earlier period is described as extending "de *doma nostra usque ad horreum monachorum sancti salvatoris*." In 1307 a capital messuage and a windmill, the former valued at 6s. 8d. and the latter at 10s. *per annum*, are noticed. In 1315 and 1329 mention is made of tenements here. One called Rodershull, in Camberwell, is said to belong to R. Barnard in 1408. And these, with a few others, and the respective manor-houses, were all that once existed of this increasing neighbourhood.

§ Esch. 13 Edw. I.

|| Esch., *passim*.

¶ *Ibid.*, Testa de Nevill.

Camberwell consisted but of one manor at the time of compiling Domesday Book. It afterwards branched out into several. Mr. Bray enumerates eleven, but of these, Peckham and Hatcham, which do not strictly belong to the district, are separately noticed in the record alluded to. In Pat. 31 Henry VI., No. 31, mention is made of Stockwell, Knolls, and Lenehirst manors, "in parochiis de Camerwell et Lambhith"—this last has, I think, passed unnoticed by Mr. Bray.

The village is pleasantly situate, and from its proximity to the Metropolis it enjoys many advantages. Dr. Lettsom celebrates it for "salubrity of air," and Mr. Lysons remarks, "It has the reputation of being healthy." If longevity be any criterion, I might notice the extreme age attained by many of its inhabitants. The place is daily increasing in importance. In 1789 the number of inhabitants was 3,763.* A table of the population returns will be found in the note.† The census of 1801 is exclusive of Hatcham hamlet.

Harrison, who published his "History of London" in 1776, says, "It is rather of a straggling form, but there are many good buildings in it inhabited by the gentry and citizens of London."‡ Dr. Lettsom, in the tract before quoted, speaks of its inhabitants in similar terms: "They chiefly consist of respectable merchants and tradesmen, and of those holding eligible situations in the public offices."

The old church is dedicated to St. Giles, and is in the Diocese of Winchester and deanery of Southwark. The present structure, with the exception of the south side, is built of flint stones and chalk, plastered over and rough cast. It is situate on the road leading to Peckham and Deptford, and is approached by a covered way and low porch, the front of which was formerly, says Mr. Bray, ornamented with "bunches of grapes and vine-leaves."

It appears from Domesday Book that there was a church here at the time of making that survey.

In 1154 William, Earl of Gloucester, gave "to God, and the Monks of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, the Church of Cambyrwell,"§ and though this donation was confirmed in 1159 by Henry II.,|| the Earl's descendants disputed the Abbey's claim¶ till a final agreement between Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Ymberton, Prior of Bermondsey, took place in 1247, the Earl levying a fine, and releasing his claim to the said Prior and Convent for ever.** In 1370 they are said to have the church to their own proper use.††

From the style of its interior, Mr. Lysons refers the erection of

* Lysons, vol. i.

		Families.		Males.		Females.		Total.
† 1801	-	1,299	-	3,084	-	3,975	-	7,059
1811	-	2,166	-	4,854	-	6,455	-	11,309
1821	-	3,053	-	7,504	-	10,372	-	17,876
‡ P. 558.		§ Dugd. "Monast.," i. 640.				<i>Ibid.</i> , i. 641.		
¶ Bray, iii.		** Dugdale, i. 641.				†† Bray, iii.		

this church to the time of Henry VIII. Previous to the enlargements now in progress, it was capable of containing 1,300 persons. The nave is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and pointed arches. Over the crown of one, stretching from the range on either side across the body of the church, are the Royal arms. From the spring of this arch depend the banners of the Camberwell volunteer corps; the one bears the motto "Concordia victrix," and the other the cipher "C. A."

The church has undergone numerous repairs; the most material were those which took place in 1786 and 1799. In the former the south wall was in part pulled down and thrown back, in order to make room for the increased population. The new erection is shown to the left hand of the annexed view (see Plate I.); in the centre is the part now in progress, standing partly on the site of "Our Lady's Chapel," and partly on ground encroached from the churchyard. To the right is seen the old chancel. In the other repair alluded to the tower was pulled down and rebuilt, "the cupola of wood, with one bell and a weathercock," substituted by an elegant turret, the windows new glazed and enlarged, and the whole beautified at the expense of the parish.*

The chancel has been more than once noticed for its singular form, which is the section of a hexagon, or rather of an octagon: "a mitre and crosier staff through it," in stained glass, between the letters *R. W.*, formerly ornamented its east window.† The initials are most probably those of some Bishop of Winchester, who either set up or repaired this window, or was otherwise a benefactor to the church. In its south wall are what Mr. Lysons calls "two stone stalls and a piscina of elegant Gothic architecture"—till within a few weeks they have been partly hidden by the wainscot, set up in 1715, but are now exposed.‡ They are noticed in the will of Sir Edmond Bowyer, "the place where the holy water formerly stood."§

The altar-piece is of brown oak, divided into three compartments by coupled pilasters. On the north side of the chancel is an inscription, by which we learn that it "was railed in, the area paved, and the altar-piece set up at the sole expense of Mrs. Catherine Bowyer, widow, A.D. 1715." The communion table, recently removed, had the words "Lift up your heart" inlaid on the front, and in its upper surface, surrounded by a glory, a triple triangle emblematical of Trinity in unity. Sir Edmond Bowyer gave for the service of the church two gilt chalices with covers, weighing together 44 oz. 13 dwts.

* Bray, Lysons, from the information of the late parish clerk, etc.

† Strype.

‡ A description of a curious monument brought to light by the late repairs has already appeared on p. 122. [See *post*, pp. 20-22.]

§ Bray, iii, 409, note.

In 1674 "the Lady Marsh gave a silver dish for the offertory, weighing 17 oz. 4 dwts." A silver patten gilt was given by Mr. Theodore Cock; and two silver flaggons weighing together 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. were the donation of Mr. John Byne in 1691.

The sacred utensils, with other property, were stolen some years since from this church, in consequence of which the present are now secured under lock and key.

In June last the church was again sacrilegiously entered, and several articles of little value stolen.

The tower is now furnished with a ring of eight bells; an inscription in the belfry states that on Sunday, January 28, 1798, "the junior society of Cumberland youths rang in this steeple (*sic*) a full and compleat peal of grandsire tripples, consisting of 5,040 changes, in two hours and thirty-seven minutes."

In the east window of the north aisle, which was of "four lights above and three below," were several figures and arms in stained glass, an account of which would occupy at present too much room in your valuable Miscellany.

D. A. BRITON.

We cannot insert the preceding account of Camberwell without adding that Grove Hill in this parish was for many years the place of retirement, but for the short intervals of professional avocations, of our late valued correspondent, the benevolent Dr. Lettsom. The beauty of the spot had in early life attracted his attention, and he then resolved to become master of it should his circumstances ever become sufficiently prosperous. His wishes were gratified, and the natural beauties of the situation were improved and brought to the utmost perfection by his taste and care. Two eminent poets, the Rev. W. Maurice and John Scott of Amwell, have celebrated the beauties of Grove Hill, and paid just tributes to the character of Dr. Lettsom. A particular account of Grove Hill was published in Edwards's "Survey of the Roads from London to Brighton," which was afterwards reprinted in 4to., under the title of "Grove Hill, an Horticultural Sketch, London, 1794," accompanied by five plates. Grove Hill is now the residence of Charles Baldwin, Esq.

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 585-587.]

In the supplementary volume to Lysons' "Environs of London" mention is made of "an ancient seat of the Bowyer family," situate at Camberwell, on the road leading to London. It certainly seems worthy of some notice, if only from the tradition that it was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by him as a temporary residence when engaged in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral. It strikes me, however, that it has claims to higher antiquity, for a large cedar-tree which stands before it is traditionally styled "Queen Elizabeth's tree." It is one of those "modest mansions" which, in the words of Lord Bacon, seem rather to have been built to live in than to

look on. Its exterior has a sombre and uninviting appearance, but some of its apartments are tastefully embellished. The hall is well worthy of observation. Opposite the entrance from the front-garden, and surrounding a doorway, now disused, is some curious carved work of foliage, fruits, and flowers, disfigured by a tawdry colouring. Against its north wall is a female portrait, a companion to that in an upper apartment, which tradition styles "The Lord of the Manor."* Report ascribes to this the title of "his ladye." Over the husband's picture is the representation of some animal carved in wood, doubtlessly the Bowyer crest, which Mr. Bray describes as "a wolf or tiger sejant on a ducal coronet." The room which forms the north wing is ornamented with "carven imageries, of fruits and flowers," in relief. Over the chimney-piece, which, with the whole wainscoting, is of cedar, is a small but exquisite piece of painting, in which Saturn devouring his children is shown in the centre, surrounded by ruins.

The apartment into which this cedar room opens is lofty and spacious; the carved work bold, prominent, and exceedingly well executed. The south and east sides are ornamented with large paintings, in each of which the principal figure seems, from the crown which accompanies him and the glory surrounding his head, to be intended for Apollo. The above vignette shows the exterior of this side of the building, and is chosen principally for the air of antiquity conferred by its "imbowed windows."

The rooms corresponding to those just described on the other side of the house are used for the purposes of a literary institution: the smaller one for a library of reference, containing several hundred volumes on theology, history, philosophy, and belles lettres; and the other for a reading-room, which is supplied with several daily papers and all the periodicals of note. This institution does not seem to be so generally known as its merits ought to render it; the books are well selected and numerous, and the lectures, which are suspended during the summer season, have hitherto afforded much to interest and instruct.

The following account of the family of Bowyer I have selected from various sources, and as the name is so intimately connected with the history of this building, and of Camberwell in general, it may not be irrelevant here to state particulars.

Their pedigree is traced up through William Bowyer his great-grandson, Richard his grandson, and Ralph his son, to John Bowyer of Chichester. Thomas, the son of William, and John, his grandson, are buried in the church of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, where the family had been long settled. John, a son of the last-

* This refers to the period when this house was tenanted by the Bowyers, who held estates, manors, and parcels of manors here and hereabouts. See Bray, vol. iii.

named, married Ann Jenes, and afterwards Elizabeth Draper. The husband's commonplace book gives a singular and concise account of this transaction, as may be seen by an extract given in Lysons' "Environs," vol. i.

This John and his wife are buried in the chancel of Camberwell Church, where there is a brass exhibiting "a man and woman kneeling at a table, behind him eight sons, and behind her three daughters." The figures are well executed, and, from the circumstance of Aucher's arms appearing on the escutcheon, could not have been set up till near the middle of the seventeenth century, as previous to that time the families were not connected. Above the effigies are three escutcheons. In the centre, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend vair cotised, or, as Gwillim has it, "a bend verrey between two costises." "This coat," says he, "pertaineth to Sir Edmond Bowyer of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, knight." Second, on a fess humette, three leopards' heads, as given by Gwillim in his "Heraldry." This coat was confirmed by Sir William Segar, Garter, May 2, 1629, to Henry Brabourne, alias Brabon, of London, descended from John Brabourne, alias Brabon, keeper of the mowed hawks to King Edward III. They are quartered by Bowyer in consequence of John, the son of Thomas Bowyer of Shepton Beauchamp, having married into the family of Brabant of Bruton. The third quarter is charged with a chevron between three acorns. Over the husband are the arms of Bowyer, impaling six coats—viz., 1st and 6th, on a fess between three annulets, two covered cups, between them a mullet for distinction. This coat was confirmed to Henry Draper of Colebrooke, in the county of Middlesex, gent., October 14, 1571. Second, two chevronels, on each three martlets, between three escallop shells (Draper). Third, ermine, in chief three lions rampant, "the coat armour of Sir Hewitt Aucher of Bishopsbourne, in the county of Kent, knight and bart.; it was borne by Robert Aucher, M.A., priest, of Queen's College, third son of Sir Anthony," to whom I have seen a letter under the hand of Queen Elizabeth, in which she styles him her "good freende," assuring him that she will so remember his "towardness" in a certain business, "that whensoever occasion may serve," says, she "I woll requite it."* How the families became related will be seen hereafter. The fourth coat is ermine, a fess checky. The fifth, a pale counterchanged, three acorns. Over the wife is the impalement alone. The inscription reads thus:

"Here lyeth the body of John Bowyer, esquier, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Robert Draper. They had issue 8 sons and 3 daughters, and John died the x day of October, 1570. Elizabeth after maryed William Forster, esquier, and had issue one sonne and one daughter, and dyed the xxij of April, 1605."

* See "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," vol. i., p. 3.

She seems to have outlived her last husband, for a house adjoining the Free School is said, in 1615, to have been "late in the tenure of Elizabeth Forster, widow."

Sir Edmond Bowyer, who figures conspicuously in the annals of this parish, to which he was a considerable benefactor, was born at Camberwell, May 12, 1552. He served Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (the two counties having then but one Sheriff), in 1600; he was knighted by King James I. at the Charter House, on that monarch's first arrival in London, May 11, 1603; and in 1614 was one of the witnesses to the deed of creation of Dulwich College. His last will bears date July 11, 1626, and in it he desires to be buried in the Church there, requesting his executors to erect a "tomb of alabaster or white marble and jet, as they think fit," over his remains. He also begs that he may not be "bowelled," and that his funeral may take place in the daytime. His nephew of the same names in 1648 presented a petition to the Commons on part of the population of Surrey, praying for the restoration of their King, and a return of peace and quietness. He was one of the Court of Record, constituted on occasion of a fire which, on May 26, 1676, burnt the Town Hall and other places in Southwark. His monument, on the south side of the chancel of Camberwell Church, has this inscription:

"In hopes of a glorious resurrection to eternall life by the merits of Jesus Christ, here lyes buried y^e body of dame Hester Bowyer, late wife of Sir Edmond Bowyer of this parish, knt., and daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, knight.

"There was a happy sympathy betwixt y^e vertues of y^e soule and y^e beauty of y^e body of this excellent deceased person: she lived a holy life, and dyed the death of the righteous, December y^e 10, 1665.

"A good lyfe hath but a few days,
But a good name endureth for ever.

"Sir Edmond also (as he desired) lyes here by his loving and beloved wife. Likenes begat loue, and loue happiness, true here, complete in heaven, where they reape the fruit of their faythe and good works. He dyed y^e 27 of January, 1681, in y^e 67 year of his age.

"*Tam pios cineres nemo returbet.*"

This Edmond had a son Anthony, who married Katherine St. John, and died in 1709. In his epitaph against the south wall of the chancel, Camberwell Church, he is styled "a gentleman generally esteemed in his lifetime, and universally well read, especially in the laws and Constitution of his country, which gave him an equal aversion to tyranny and anarchy: he did justice, showed mercy, and was a friend to the poor." His wife died in 1717.

D. A. BRITON.

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 518-520.]

The recent repairs of our parish church afford me an opportunity of transmitting you some account of a monument there erected to

the memory of Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Grimes, and afterwards of "Sir Thomas Hunt, of Lambeth Dene, Knight," as he describes himself in his "last will and testament," wherein he desires to be buried at Folkham in Norfolk, "in my Church, where a monument is there made already. . . ." "And the next Sabbath-day," says he, "I would have Mr. Parson to make some good sermon to the auditory who came to Church."

Amongst other benefactions to the parish of Camberwell, he left the sum of £2 13s. 4d. annually to be laid out in bread for the poor on Sundays.* He is nominated in the Letters Patent as a governor of "the Free School of Edward Wilson, clerk, in Camberwell" (which adjoins the churchyard), in connection with "Thomas Grimes of the parish of Camberwell in the county of Surrey, Knight," and many others of note in the village.

The lady commemorated by the monument alluded to was one of the daughters of Thomas Muschamp.

The Muschamps, according to Mr. Lysons, came over to England with William I. A powerful family of this name seems to have settled northward, shortly after the Norman Invasion; they bore "azure, three butterflies argent," which arms are widely different from those of the Camberwell branch. I am, however, inclined to think they have descended from one common stock, as the name appears to be Norman, and does not occur till after the arrival of William I. in Britain. Robert de Muskam was Seneschal to Gilbert de Gaunt, who had considerable possessions in various parts of England, *temp.* William I. Robert, his grandson, seems to have been a benefactor to Stanleigh Abbey (co. Derby), and though by inheritance from the father and grandfather (to whom it had been assigned by Gilbert de Gaunt) he held "manerium de Ilkeston, cum pertinentiis suis" in that county, either he or one of the same names must have been living in Durham, where he is described as occupying lands "super S. Cuthbertum" *circa* 1150. Hugh, his brother, had issue Isabella, whose daughter Agnes married "Ralph, Lord of Gresley and Selleston."

Thomas Muschamps married Maud, or Matilda, daughter of William de Vescy, and in 19 Henry II. "took part with young Henry against the King, his father." He left issue Robert, to whom Henry I gave the barony of Wollover (Northumberland). His son, of the same name, appears to have made some noise in the world, for Mat. Paris calls him "Vir magni nominis in partibus Angliæ"

* I know not the terms of this bequest, but if the bestowment of it were not conditional on their coming every Sabbath day to the place where his wife lay, "saying the Lord's Prayer, and praying to God for the King and Queen then reigning over them," as was the case in a similar testamentary donation to the poor at Folkham, who would perform the same ceremonies over his father's grave, I must charge the worthy knight with ingratitude, paralleled only by that of the man who "*cried* turnips," but "*cried* not when his father died."

Borealibus"; and Camden, "the mightiest Baron in all these northern parts." He died in 34 Henry III., "circa festum Sanctæ Margaritæ."

Robert de Muscampe and Isabella de la Ford, one of his heirs, are mentioned in 1255. She was his grandchild by Cecilie, the wife of Odonell de Ford, and married Adam de Wageton. Besides this daughter, Robert had other two—Isabella, married to William de Huntercombe, and Margarete, the wife of Malisius, Earl of Stratherne.

Mr. Bray has traced their pedigree to Thomas Muschampe, to whose memory there was an inscription in the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, and of whom, Weever, in his "Funerall Monuments," says, he "was Sheriffe of this Citie (London) in the year 1463."

The "Magna Brit. et Hib." says of the Camberwell family, they "were ranked among the Barons called to Parliament from the reign of King Henry I. to that of King Henry III." Although Mr. Lysons says that a branch of the family had been long settled at Peckham, I think that Thomas Muschamp, whom we have noticed as the father of the lady commemorated by the monument, is the first on record, who is described as belonging to that place, though his father William was resident at Camberwell.

A moiety of "Camberwell" Manor was conveyed to Thomas Muschamp by Edward Scott, in 1564. From him it passed to his daughter, who, as we have already stated, married Sir Thomas Grimes. Ralph Muschamp held the other moiety in 1588, and his grandson died seised of it in 1632. Mary his daughter married Edward Eversfield, who sold it to Sir Thomas Bond. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Grimes, and, either by his means or by purchase, became possessed of the other half.

William, the father of this Thomas Muschamp, held a moiety of Bretynghurst Manor (Peckham) in 1539. From him it passed to his son, grandson, and great-grandson in succession. Mary, sister of the last-named, married Edward Eversfield, who, in 1672, sold it to Sir Thomas Bond.

The north aisle in Camberwell Church was the burial-place of the Muschamps, and is still claimed by the lords of the Peckham estate. An inscription, soliciting your prayers for the good estate of William Muschamp and Agnes his wife, once ornamented its east window. A similar one occupied one of its north windows, and there yet remain two or three memorials for members of the family there.

The monument which I have mentioned was, until recently, partly hidden by the gallery; but in the late repairs a place above it has been appropriated to its reception. It is situate near the north-east corner of the church, and consists of a niche containing the effigies of Jane, the daughter of Thomas Muschamp, and wife of Sir

Thomas Hunt, kneeling at a faldstool. The pilasters on either side are ornamented with carvings of fruit, flowers, and "emblems of mortality," gilt and coloured; the hands of the figure and the base of the stool are gone, but, with the exception of a few other "impressions of Time," the monument is in a perfect state.

Over it are the arms of Hunt: Per pale argent and sable, a saltire counterchanged; on a canton of the second, a lion passant gardant of the first; and below is a shield of lozenge form, probably once ornamented with the arms of Muschamp.

The inscription is as follows:

"Lo! Muscha's stock a fruitful braunche did bri'ge
Adorned with vertves fit for lad's bright
Sir Thomas Hunt o' may dayes pleasant springe
Posest y' Frwe y' was his soules' delight—
And daughters three
With welth and vertues me't for their degre'
Whe' twis vii yeares vi months x days were spent
In wedlock's bond, and loyall love's delight
Novem'r twelfth day then she was content
This world to leave, and give to God his right
Hir 60 three years full, complete and ended,
Hir soule to God, to ear' hir corp' comended.
1604."

D. A. BRITON.

[1841, *Part I.*, p. 309.]

February 7.—A fire broke out in the gallery of Camberwell Old Church. The flames communicated to the organ, belfry, etc. The bells fell with a loud crash, which were soon after followed by the roof, and nothing is left standing but the walls of this capacious edifice, which was capable of holding nearly 2,000 persons. The bells were entirely melted; and the stained glass in the east window, which was erected last year at the cost of £300, was entirely destroyed. Many of the monuments (including that of Bartholomew Scott, Esq., who married the widow of Archbishop Cranmer, and Lady Hunt, 1604) are ruined and destroyed; but it is hoped that those of the Bowyers, in the chancel, may be preserved and cleaned, and also several of the ancient brass plates. The parish registers, which begin 1577 (and from which many copious extracts were published in the "*Collectanea Topographia and Genealogica*," vol. iii., pp. 142-168) have fortunately escaped. It has been ascertained that the fire resulted from overheating the flues which passed over the organ loft, and the soot of which set fire to a beam which passed into one of them. At a vestry held on February 19 it was resolved that the church should be rebuilt, to afford accommodation for at least 2,000 persons. The expense is estimated at £20,000, in addition to £3,000 which will be received from a policy of insurance.

[1841, Part I., pp. 247-248.]

On the evening of Sunday the 7th instant this church was destroyed by fire. As one of the few remaining village churches in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, its loss will be a subject of regret; but as the edifice had been for the last fifty years subjected to repairs and alterations from the hands of a succession of parish plasterers and bricklayers, very few of its exterior features remained to attract the notice of the antiquary. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1825, p. 297 [see *ante*, p. 9], a view and description of the edifice, as it then stood, were given from the hands of a gentleman from whom we may shortly expect a regular history of the parish. In this view the character of two successive alterations are shown, exhibiting different varieties of the genuine carpenter's Gothic. Since then a still further alteration of the structure had been effected, by which the few remains of the original character were totally obliterated.

In the engraving above referred to it will be seen that the chancel is a semi-octangular apsis, which, however modernized it had been, still preserved the original form which it had borne from a very early period.

An apsis on a polygonal plan is not absolutely unique, but it is very rarely met with in ancient buildings, and it is not improbable that its adoption in this instance arose from its being founded on the walls of a semicircular Norman chancel. But whatever degree of interest it possessed in its former state was entirely done away with at a reparation which occurred about two years since, when the chancel was taken down, and a square one, with a mullioned window, equally poor in design and execution, was substituted for it.

At the same time this very uncalled for alteration was made, a coat of cement (the direst foe to antiquity) was laid over the walls of the north aisle and tower, which were then made to look as smooth and even as could be wished.

The interior retained more of its original features. In the arches between the nave and aisles were seen the architecture of the fifteenth century, and the eastern end of each was formed into a chantry. One of these chantries had been effaced when the extreme addition shown in the plate was erected. Since the fire the pillars and arches have been taken down, and the external walls alone have been left standing. The very elegant stone seats on the south side of the chancel appear to be uninjured, and being the only relic of the old church which has retained anything like originality, we may hope they will be retained in some part of the new structure.

However greatly the alterations of this church had lessened the value of the structure in the eye of an antiquary, it must be a subject of regret to witness the carelessness with which our ancient churches are regarded, and the little attention which is bestowed to protect

them from destruction by fire, notwithstanding so many have been destroyed or endangered by the same cause within the last few years.

E. I. C.

[1825, *Part I.*, pp. 122-123.]

I transmit you an account of a monument in the Parish Church of St. Giles, Camberwell, co. Surrey, which since the repairs of that place in 1807 has been almost wholly hidden from view, but on the removal of the wainscot in those now carrying on has again come to light.

The monument is noticed and imperfectly described by Aubrey (vol. i., p. 172) as "an old man in a gown, and a woman in the habit of the times; between them a man in armour, looking westward." Some may perhaps gather from this account that the "old man has taken huff," and turned round since, as indeed he well might, for if Seymour* may be credited he has been shamefully ill-treated. His description is "the figure of an old man kneeling, and on the back of him, one kneeling in armour: and a woman in the same posture facing him." But in spite of these learned hypotheses, I am inclined to think the elderly gentleman still retains his original position.

The following description is fuller and more precise than any which I have yet stumbled on. It is situate in the "chapel of our lady," which was the burial-place of many of the Scott family, and occupies the south-east angle of the church. A slab of red-veined marble, fixed in the wall, is divided into two compartments, arched over by a light moulding abutting on three small pilasters. The cornice, over which are the arms and quarterings of Scott, is supported by pillars of black marble. Before the arch, on the spectator's left hand, is the figure of a man whose features and venerable beard bespeak extreme old age, in a kneeling posture; his hands, which have been joined in prayer, are broken off. It seems to be intended for John Scott, who is commemorated in the inscription below. The reason of his being represented singly, although he had three wives, must be, that he outlived them all, which his patriarchal appearance goes to warrant. His back is turned toward that of a man in armour, likewise kneeling, who, with his wife, facing him, occupies the other compartment. Under the old man, on a small shield, are his arms: Or, on a fess sable, three boars' heads coupé of the first † (Scott), and below the woman — and — a fess nebule counterchanged between three red-breasts

* Or Strype, I forget which.

† Messrs. Bray and Lysons give Argent, on a fess sable, three boars' heads' coupé of the first, as the arms of Scott. On the adjoining monument of Sir Peter Scott they are no less than six times blazoned, Argent, on a fess sable, three boars' heads coupé or.

proper. I strongly suspect these to be the arms of Robins, and yet the female figure over them cannot be John Scott's wife of that name, for I take the man in armour to be Bartholomew, which conjecture the inscription seems to support, by styling him a "valiant" gentleman.

The intermediate shields are: Argent, on a chief sable, 3 boars' heads coupé or (Beckwell);* Azure, on a fess dancetté argent 3 martlets gules (Bretynghurst);† Argent, on a chevron gules between 3 lozenges sable, as many martlets or (Naylor);‡ Quarterly 1st and 4th gules, 3 cross-bows argent (Skinner);§ 2nd and 3rd gules, and on a chief sable, 3 leopards (query heads?) or. Over the monument these arms are marshalled in an escutcheon of eight coats: the sixth, I am inclined to think, should be the same as that quartered by Skinner, although the chief is here charged with leopards' heads. Over the middle pilaster is the mutilated figure of a boy, and under the effigies of John Scott the following inscription:

"John Scott, son and heir of John Scott,|| one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being married to Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John Robins, of London, Merchant of the staple at Calais, had issue: John, Richard, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Acton. Being also married to a second wife, Chris.' the widow of Joh.' Sandford, had issue Margaret; and by Margaret Boron, his third wife, had Edgar and Southwell, of which his nine children Bartholomew Scott his v sonne repairing y^e decayed ruins of this right worshipful and ancient family reviveth the memorie of his deceased" [father. so Aubrey, but the last word is wanting].

He could not do this better than by setting up his effigies; and hence, notwithstanding what I have before said, the old man is perhaps intended for John Scott, Baron of Henry VIII.'s Exchequer, although on the brass which commemorates him his features and appearance are widely different.

Under the other figures is this inscription:

"Bartholomew Scott, esq. Justice of Peace in the county of Surrey, having no issue of his body begotten, liveth notwithstanding after death by the never-dying commendacion of his virtues, being a valiant, wise, and religious gentleman, and leaveth behind him Peter Scott, his nephew, (the son of Acton Scott, his brother,) whom he had carefully and lovingly fostered up from his youth, the heir of their lands and the hope of their family. This Gent. was married to three wives: the first was Margaret, the widow of the Right Rev. Prel. and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterburie: y^e second was Christa' the widow of Laud, at. of Lond: y^e third and last was Marg. the widow of William Gardiner,¶ esq. Justice of Peace in y^e com. of Sur."

Of his first wife, Margaret Cranmer, Fox, "Actes and Monumentes," says:

* William, the great-grandfather of this John Scott, married Isabella Beckwell.

† And William his son married Margaret Bretynghurst.

‡ The family of Muschamps, one of whom married Elizabeth Naylor, was connected to the Scotts by marriage.

§ John Scott, Baron of Exchequer, married Elizabeth Skynner.

|| Who has a monument in the chancel, engraved by Lysons.

¶ Also a Camberwell family, and owners of Basing (Peckham) Manor.

"She was a Dutchewoman, kynne to the wyfe of Osiander."—"In the usual tyme of his (Cranmer's) respyte, betwene Kynge Edwardes deathe and hys owne imprisonment, he sold hys plate and payed all his debtes, so that no ma' could ask him a grote, althoughe thereby, and by the spoyle of his goodes after his attainder, he left his wyfe and chyl dren unprovided."

On a stone between the two inscriptions above given are these words :

"Margaret, the last wife of Bartholomew Scott, at her owne coste erected this tombe to y^e happi memorie of hir beloved."

The monument, which, with the exception of two or three escutcheons, is in a tolerably perfect state, has been removed piecemeal ; but I trust the good taste of our highly-respected Vicar will appropriate a place to its reception when the repairs now carrying on are completed. It would do well beside Sir Peter Scott's, which I think might be placed next that of his wife Margaret, granddaughter of John Donne, S.T.P., against the east wall of the proposed enlargement.

D. A. BRITON.

CARTER LANE, TOOLEY STREET.

[1832, *Part II.*, pp. 209-211.]

The accompanying drawings represent a crypt or vaulted apartment which formed the cellars of some houses in Carter Lane, Tooley Street, recently demolished in the progress of the London Bridge improvements.

The situation is little more than 100 yards, in a south-eastern direction, from the crypt which was destroyed in 1830.

I confess myself unable to appropriate the relic now discovered to any of the various ancient buildings which were situated in this neighbourhood. The Prior of Lewes and the Abbots of St. Augustine at Canterbury and Battle had their mansions, or hostleries, as they were styled, in this part of Southwark. The site of the former has been identified ; the latter structures, according to Stow's account, were situated nearer to the bank of the Thames, and on the side of the street opposite to the present remains. In the absence, therefore, of direct testimony, I can only conjecture that they are a portion of a Norman house, which in all probability was the abode of some other superior of a religious house, the name of which has escaped the notice of the historian.

In this part of the borough a number of habitations of monastic and secular dignitaries of the Church appear to have been clustered together as a favoured spot—it is to be hoped for a better purpose than the unworthy one assigned by Mr. Pennant.

The crypt of the hostelry of the Prior of Lewes in this neighbourhood has been accurately described by Mr. Gage in the

"Archæologia,"* and also in your pages, by your constant and interesting correspondent Mr. Kempe [see *post*, pp. 135-136]. Both these gentlemen coincide in considering the vault to be the sub-hall of a stately mansion. The arrangement of such an apartment is thus delineated by Mr. Gage:

"I am struck with the resemblance of the general features of this portion of the Hostelry to those of the manor house at Boothby Pagnel, Moyses Hall at St. Edmundsbury, and Pythagoras's school at Cambridge, a building of two stories, the lower vaulted, without a communication with the upper; no fire-place in the lower; a fire-place in the upper, an external staircase to the upper, with the addition of a porch to the lower chamber."

The crypt now under consideration, I am disposed to think, is a structure of the same description.

In the arrangement of a Roman house there will be found at the entrance a spacious hall, the roof of which is sustained on four pillars placed in a square in the centre of the room. In reference to such an apartment in the villa discovered at Woodchester, Mr. Lysons says: "The room of which the great mosaic pavement remains no doubt the cavædium tetrastylon of Vitruvius. It is probable that part of the roof was formed by diagonal vaultings resting on the four columns"; and he adds in the notes that "the cavædia appear to have been sometimes large halls and sometimes open courts in the interior parts of the house, communicating with several suites of rooms, and in many respects resembling the atria," and that the kind of roof above described was to be seen in many of the remains of Roman buildings in Italy.† An early imitation of this hall or vestibule, if not an original Roman work, exists at Warnford in Hampshire;‡ and I am disposed to trace to the same source the vaulted halls in Southwark and the other places enumerated by Mr. Gage.

The crypt of the Prior of Lewes' hostelry has more of the character of a hall than the present. It is a void room unbroken by any column; the architecture is, however, more recent than the present specimen, and from that circumstance I think it is fair to presume that the original model, supposing it to have been the Roman cavædium, had been departed from to a greater degree than in the instance of the crypt before us, which, being nearly a century older, as is evinced by the detail and massiveness of its architecture, may have kept closer to the prototype, although a trifling difference is made in the arrangement by the construction of one pillar in lieu of four.

* Vol. xxiii., p. 299.

† "An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester by S. Lysons," 1798.

‡ "Archæologia," vol. v., p. 359; King's "Monumenta Antiqua," vol. iii., p. 148.

In point of arrangement, it bears some resemblance to the crypt of the small chapel of St. James, in London Wall, known as Lambe's Chapel, which has also been described in your pages by Mr. Kempe [*ante*, "City of London," vol. i., pp. 288-291]; but that the present is not ecclesiastical will appear from the following observations, in which the points of resemblance between the present and the Roman hall will be noticed.

In plan the present crypt is rectangular, measuring in the clear 27 feet 10 inches by 21 feet 8 inches. In the centre is a column, and in this regard the presumed Roman model has not been closely copied. The ceiling is vaulted in four divisions. The ancient entrance was on the east side, marked C on the plan, by a circular arched doorway. The north wall had two windows, one of which has been enlarged, and forms the present entrance. The south wall has a window in one division, and the other is occupied by solid masonry—whether original or not I cannot determine, but I am inclined to think it is of the same period as the wall which now fills up the doorway. The division on the west side, marked *f* on the plan, which is now closed by a brick wall, was, I consider, open in its original state, and communicated with other apartments, in this regard agreeing with the *cavædia* of the Romans. The corresponding division on this side appears to indicate a similar arrangement, and it is probable that the closed up division at *g* was formerly open for the same purpose. Here, then, we see that in the original state of this structure it evidently answered the same purpose as the corresponding apartment in a Roman house, as well as the hall of a modern dwelling. It was situated immediately within the principal entrance, and one of the uses of it was to accommodate visitors of an inferior degree, a purpose to which Mr. Gage assigns the hall of the Lewes hostelry:

"It may be conjectured from the situation of the vaulted chamber immediately under the hall, with the porch leading into it, and from the number of windows and the finished architecture, that the apartment was used as an inferior hall to the hostelry."

In the Norman structure an improvement is made upon the Roman house, which only consisted of one story; in the former another hall was raised over the common vestibule, for the purposes of feasting and entertainment.

In the Prior of Lewes' house remains of the superstructure were visible, but in the present the whole of the walls of the building above the part now remaining have been levelled. With a view, then, of preserving a representation of this curious structure, I send you the accompanying drawings. I have prefaced them with the above remarks, which I trust your readers will not deem either fanciful or tedious. I understand the present crypt is to be elucidated by Mr. Gage, whose talents and research may be able to

throw some light on the ancient history and appropriation of it, and that Mr. Gwilt, jun., the son of the architect of the Lady Chapel, has taken very accurate drawings of this crypt for the Society of Antiquaries; and I cannot help adding that the structure, as a vestige of Norman domestic architecture, is well worthy of the attention of that body.

Description of the Plate.

The view of the crypt is taken from the north-west.

In the plan the parts which are shaded lighter than the others are modern brickwork.

References to Plan.

a, Modern entrance; *b*, original window; *c*, ancient entrance, now closed with a wall; *d*, a loophole or window, partly filled up; *e*, remains of a window; *f*, modern wall; *g*, ancient wall.

Fig. 1. Elevation of one of the arches, marked *h* in the plan.

Fig. 2. Elevation of the column in the centre.

Fig. 3. Doorway at the north-west angle at large.

The materials of this crypt are of a like nature with those of the Lewes crypt, except the vault, which is here of the same materials as the walls, and is rendered over with some composition; in other respects it agrees with Mr. Gage's description: "The pillars and arches were of wrought stone, a mixture of firestone and Kentish rag; and the vault was entirely chalk, 9 inches thick; the rest of the lower building rubble."

I found a piece of Roman tile in a heap of stones in this crypt, which I have little doubt formed a part of the materials; in this respect it agrees with the other crypt. "Portions of Roman tiles, a sure mark, when coupled with other circumstances, of high antiquity, were found worked into the walls."*

The vaulted ceiling is at present in a bad condition; that of the northern aisle is propped up with wooden supporters (omitted in the engraving); and at the eastern end, near the entrance, a large aperture is broken through.

The style of the vaulting and architecture somewhat resembles the crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow Church in Cheapside,† one of the oldest Norman relics in London, engravings of which it is expected will be shortly published in the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," from drawings by G. Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., by whom the crypt was faithfully restored. The column is unusually massive; the capital is scarcely larger than the shaft, a feature which is not common in Norman architecture. The crypt of Lavington Church, in Yorkshire, which, in regard to

* Mr. Kempe in *Gentleman's Magazine*.

† Described in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi., part ii., p. 103, and engraved in Allen's "*London*," vol. iii. [See *ante*, "*City of London*," vol. ii., pp. 52-53.]

plan, most closely agrees than that of Bow Church, resembles the present in the general massiveness of its columns.

The doorway, represented in Fig. 3, has been walled up, but the masonry has been broken away sufficiently to disclose the return of the mouldings. One of the hinges of the original door is also rendered visible. Within the modern wall a singular cupboard has been found, which was closed by a door, and, from the manner in which it was secured, appears to have been a receptacle for articles of a valuable nature. The walls are 3 feet thick; those of the Lewes crypt were 3 feet 3 inches.

In concluding this letter I would suggest that other remains may come to light in the progress of the improvements now going forward. More than one ancient structure has been discovered in the neighbourhood,* and judging from its ancient state there can be little doubt that others still unexplored may yet exist.

E. I. CARLOS.

CLAPHAM.

[1815, *Part II.*, pp. 489-491.]

The annexed engraving (see Plate I.) represents the north-east view of the old church at Clapham, co. Surrey, which has some claim to the notice of the antiquary, and contains several monuments of the Atkins and other ancient families.

The village and parish of Clopscham, now called Clapham, situated on a rising ground, contains many good houses and gentlemen's seats, inhabited principally by opulent merchants.

The manor of this village was the estate of William de Fines, 30 Edward I., in whose family it is supposed to have continued through several successors. They were created Barons Dacre in Henry VI.'s reign. Afterwards the Lennard family, by marriage, succeeded to the Barony of Dacre, and in 1674 were created Earls of Sussex.

The parish church (which was dedicated to St. Mary) was built at an early period, as is evident from an ancient brass plate, dated in the reign of Henry IV., originally in the nave, and over which was the figure of a man, also engraved on brass. This plate, now placed on the south wall of the north aisle, contains the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Will'ms Tableer, qui obiit FFFF° die mensis Octobris Anno Dni $\text{M}^{\circ}\text{CCCC}$ p'mo ca'us a't'e ppicietur Deus. Amen."

The church was originally built without a tower, having a nave and chancel erected about the year 1300, Atkins's chapel on the north side built in 1500, and Walter Frost's chapel on the south in 1674. The north aisle now remaining (see the view) was built in

* In particular the ancient walls mentioned in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," supposed to be the remains of the old Church of St. Thomas.

1715. The nave, with Frost's chapel and south aisle, built in 1730, were taken down in 1778. The new Church of St. Paul having been built upon the common, and opened the preceding year, the old church since that period has been used for the burial service only.

On a brass plate affixed to the south wall is the following inscription :

"Gulielmus Glanvill, Generosus, Mercator Oxoniensis, fessus itinere (quod Londinum suscepit) necnon febris violentiâ fatigatus, hic requiescit. Obiit 16 Junii, Anno Dom. 1647, et ætatis suæ 57.

"Quis jacet hîc queris? tibi supra scripta loquuntur :

At qualis vixit, te sua fama docet ;

Neglexit moriens jactans encomia marmor,

Nam benè qui vixit sat sibi laudis habet."

Atkins's chapel contains two marble monuments of the family : one a large altar tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, on which are pennons bearing the crests of the several families allied to them. On the top of this tomb lay the marble figures of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart., and Dame Rebecca, his wife, and on the sides are the following inscriptions :

South side :

"Memoriæ Sacrum Dⁿⁱ Richardi Atkins de Clapham in Com. Surr. Militis et Baronetti, qui obiit 19^o Aug. a^o Christi 1689, et D^{nae} Rebeckæ mœstissimæ ejus relictæ, filiæ et cohæredis Edmundi Wright (alias Bunckley) de Swareley in Com. Middlesex, Equitis aurati, ex quâ decem suscepit liberos ; filios nempe duos, filias octo, viz. Annabellam et Rebeccam quæ (unâ cum Henrico) cœlibes obierunt, duas filias abortivas, unumque filium et filias quatuor superstites, scilicet Ricardum, Mariam, Agnetem, Elizabetham, et Rebeccam."

North side :

"D. Ricardus Atkins Baronettus, filius et hæres d'ci Ricardi duxit in uxorem Elizabetham, filiam Thomæ Bide de Ware Park in Com. Hertf. Militis. Maria Atkins Rev^o in X^{po} P^{ri} Guli'mo (Moreton) Episcopo Kildarensi in Hiberniâ, nupta est ; Agnes, Edvardo Atkyns Arm^o filio 2^{do} genito Roberti Atkyns de Superton in Com. Glouc' Militis Balnei, se connubio junxit ; Elizabetha, Thomæ Tooke de Wormley in Com. Hertf. Arm^o desponsata est ; et Rebecca Wolstano Dixie Arm^o. (filio et hæredi apparenti D. Beaumontis Dixie de Bosworth in Com. Leic. Baronetti) se matrimonio copulavit."

At the foot of this tomb, and against the east wall of the chapel, is a large mural monument to the memory of Henry, Annabella, and Rebecca, the children of the before-mentioned Sir Richard Atkins. This monument the sculptor has executed agreeably to the false taste of his time, and in three compartments the following lines are inscribed to their memory :

"Here lyeth y^e body of Rebecca y^e daughter of Sir Richard Atkins of this place, K^t and Bart, by Dame Rebecca his wife ; she departed this life in the 9th year of her age y^e 10th day of June 1661.

"Reader, survey with piteous eye
The merc'less hand of Des'inye ;

Which from a tender parent's breast
 With fury tore this welcome guest,
 Still culling out the fairest gemme
 T' adorn his mighty diadem ;
 But Heaven, concern'd to hear those cryes
 Which did perform her obsequies,
 In compensation gave no less
 Than everlasting happiness.

"Here lieth also y^e body of Annabella, daughter of the aforesaid Sir Richard, who died at Paris, January y^e first, in the 19th year of her age, and interr'd here 1670.

"Could teares have sav'd her precious life, noe doubt,
 A gen'ral deluge had been poured out ;
 Or could the skill of all the learned have
 Prevail'd but to reprieve her from the grave,
 Mankind had ne'er permitted soe much worth
 (To theyre great loss) to vanish from the earth.
 She dyed young, not that she really cou'd
 Be weary yet so soon of doing good,
 Butt, fit for Heav'n, she without pretence
 Might justly scorn a meaner residence.

"And also the body of Henry y^e eldest son of y^e aforesaid Sir Richard. He departed this life y^e 15th of February 1677, *Ætatis suæ* 24.

"The mirrour of all youth, whose genius stood
 Soe happily dispos'd towards all that's good,
 And who could never for y^e base delight
 Of filthy Sinn find any appetite,
 Here rests in peace until y^e day shall come,
 When men must all receive thyere final doome.
 He then, attired like a wedding guest,
 Shall be admitted to y^e bridegroom's feast :
 Mean time it shall be my continuall strife
 (Next unto Christ) to imitate his life."

On the south wall of Atkins's chapel is a mural monument of the time of Elizabeth, to the memory of Chancellor Clerc, Eleanor, his wife, and two children, represented in a kneeling posture. This monument having suffered dilapidation, the figure of the daughter is wanting. Underneath are the following inscriptions :

"Ingeniu', eloquiū', doctrina, scientia, virtus,
 Si vitam tribuunt, Clerce, perennis eris,
 Invida Mors habeat corpus, sed mente superstes
 Invisus nulli, Clerce, perennis eris.
Obiit Martii 12, an^o ætatis suæ 52°, 1589."

Under the woman :

"Casta, pia & prudens conjux, Elenora, relictæ es,
 O, tali conjux quàm benè juncta viro !
 Consortes gemina Omnipotens vos prole beavit,
 Sit proles sc̃elix, sit benedicta Deo."

Against the north wall is a large marble monument in alto relievo,

with a long Latin inscription* to "William Hewer, esq., of Clapham, Treasurer for Tanger to King Charles II., and Commissioner of the Navy to James II. Born at London, Nov. 17, 1652, died Dec. 3, 1715, æt. 74." Two figures of boys, well executed, support a medallion portrait of the deceased, surmounted by an anchor. The family vault is in the north aisle.

On two marble tablets against the south wall of Atkins's chancel are the following inscriptions :

"Near this place is buried the Body of Martin Lister, Doctor of Physick, a Member of the Royal Society, and one of Queen Ann's Physicians, who departed his life the second day of February, 1711-12.

"Hannah Lister, Deare wife ! Died the 1st day of August 1695, and left six children in teares for a most indulgent mother."

In the churchyard, and near the south-east corner of the church, is an altar-tomb, under which are deposited the remains of the Rev. Henry Venn, formerly curate of Clapham (and author of "The Complete Duty of Man"); his son, the Rev. John Venn, late Rector of Clapham, who died July 1, 1813, aged fifty-four; and Kitty, his wife. On this tomb† are inscribed the following lines :

"To the Memory of the Rev. Henry Venn, M.A., Rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire, who departed this life June 24, 1797, aged 72 years. Through the whole course of his life, he successfully consecrated, to the service of his Saviour, and the good of his fellow-creatures, all the talent of a mind endued by nature with genius, energy, and benevolence, improved by industry, and enriched by learning; while with true humility he renounced his own merit, and gloried only in the Cross of Christ. As a Parent, Friend, Preacher, he was revered, beloved, admired; and as an Author, his Works will long continue to instruct mankind in their duty, and in the principles upon which only that duty can be performed.

"Here also are deposited the Remains of Kitty, daughter of William King, of Hull, Esq., and during 13 years wife of the Rev. John Venn, M.A., Rector of this Parish. She died after a short illness on the 15th of April, 1803, aged 43 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. Her affectionate disposition, meek humility, and unaffected piety, her useful life, and peaceful death, are remembered not to aggravate regret but to administer consolation, and to inspire gratitude. Go, Reader, and ponder on the value of that faith in Christ, which purifies the life, disarms death of terror, and communicates peace to the bereaved and desolate."

On a marble tablet on the south wall :

"In memory of Katherine, wife of the Rev. Moses Porter, Curate and Lecturer of this Parish, who died at Bath, Dec^r 10, 1788, in the 47th year of her age, and lies interred in the Burial-ground of the Parish of Walcot.

"In vain would every human record trace
Th' expressive features of her lovely face;
Tell how with happiest art she knew to blend
The sage instructor with the endearing friend :

* See it in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," iii. 365, in which valuable work will be found many other monumental inscriptions which were in this old church. It is to be hoped that the brasses, and as many of the monuments as possible, will be carefully set up in the new chapel.

† This monumental stone is now covered by the Communion-table of the new chapel.

How zeal to strengthen every social tie
 Smil'd on her lip, and sparkled in her eye.
 While husband, children, friends, domestics join'd
 To love her person, and revere her mind.
 Such frail memorials ruthless Time invades,
 The tomb-stone moulders, and the writing fades :
 But Heaven-recorded virtues Time defy,
 Bloom on the tree of life, and never die."

B. HOWLETT.

Since the above communication was received (which want of room has prevented our sooner inserting), this old church has been entirely removed, and a new chapel of ease, called St. Paul's Chapel, erected on the site, for the accommodation of that part of the parish of Clapham.

DULWICH.

[1807, *Part II.*, p. 1119.]

The churchwardens, trustees, and superintendents of public buildings (as I alluded to before), should be extremely careful to preserve or correctly repair armorial bearings, etc. I am led to these remarks from visiting Dulwich College. On the tomb of Edward Alleyn in the chapel, what are there put for the arms of his wife Joan, daughter of Philip Henslowe, Esq., one of the sewers of the King's chamber, are: Per fess . . . semi de lis, . . . in base a talbot passant, . . . instead of Gules, a lion of England, a chief azure semé de lis or, so that her coat seems to have been compounded of the arms of France and England united. The crest of the worthy founder is incorrectly exhibited throughout the building, if Edmondson's "Heraldry," vol. ii., can be depended on, who thus blazons it on a wreath of the colours: "An arm couped at the elbow and erect, holding a human heart, the arm issuing out of flames of fire, all proper." In the Latin inscription over the entrance Edward Alleyn is styled esquire, but in the iron-work over the gate a knight's helmet obtrudes itself, thereby falsely announcing the founder to be Sir Edward Alleyn, Knight.

H. C. B.

LAMBETH.

[1753, *pp.* 374-375.]

Lambeth, or Lambbith, or Lome-bith, is a large parish, divided into eight precincts: the Bishop's, Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the March, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's, about seventeen miles in compass, containing about 2,000 houses.

The Bishop's palace is the possession and generally the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was formerly in the See of Rochester, but Archbishop Baldwin, having obtained it by exchange, began this palace, which has been much increased by his successors. Bishop Moreton laid out a great sum on it. Cardinal Pool added

a gallery and some rooms to the east end, also a magnificent gatehouse, which Archbishop Parker, conceiving to be too majestic, brought his action against the Cardinal's executors for dilapidations. However, he repaired and beautified this palace, covered the great hall with shingles, laid a long bridge to low-water mark in the Thames, restored the summer-house, and repaired the aqueducts of the cloisters and gardens, and his successors made other small additions. In 1642 it was given or let to Scot, afterwards one of the regicides, and to one Harding. These men divided it into several tenements; they pulled down the stately hall, made the high commission court a dancing-school, and the gatehouse a prison for Royalists. They divided the chapel, made a dining-room at the east end, having floored it with boards, instead of the pavement, which, being of greater value, they sold.*

After the restoration, Archbishop Juxon repaired the whole house, and rebuilt the hall in the ancient though most expensive form; but notwithstanding it was admitted that he had expended £14,867 7s. 10d. in Lambeth and Croydon houses, Archbishop Sheldon recovered, by a decree of a court of delegates, a verdict for £800 more for repairs. This Archbishop raised a new structure over the cloisters for the library, which library was begun with the books of Robert, Earl of Leicester, favourite to Queen Elizabeth, and was considerably augmented by those of Archbishop Laud and his successors. Sancroft built a new kitchen and some additions. Tillotson, in about three years, laid out near £8,000, and though £3,500 was proved to be expended in repairs by Dr. Tennyson, his executors were obliged to pay Archbishop Wake £1,400, so chargeable is an old, large palace.

In the marsh on the side of St. George's Fields are ditches, which extended beyond the bridge-house, which is a little below St. Olave's Church, and were made, it is said, when King Canute the Dane besieged London, to turn the course of the Thames.

Near King's Arms stairs, in College Street, after a great tide, was found on the sands a curious gold ring, value 40s. It had a seal on which was engraved a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, and this inscription *PENSY DE MOI* [think of me], and in the circle *DE BON COR* [with a good heart].

South Lambeth, which is contiguous to Vauxhall's pleasant gardens, was thought so agreeable a situation, that Caron, the Dutch Ambassador for twenty-eight years, erected a handsome palace with two wings; on the front was written, "*Omne solum forti patria.*" He built also the alms-houses by the roadside, near the three-mile stone,

* Scot also sold the lead of Archbishop Parker's coffin, and tumbled the body into a hole in a poultry-house—of which Sir William Dugdale having heard and informed Archbishop Sancroft, he replaced it by the altar in the chapel with this inscription: "*Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi hic tandem Requiescit.*"

for seven poor women, on which is his name, and the date of the year, 1618, and these words, "Fæneras Jehovæ, si recordaris pauperum." In this pleasant hamlet also lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities described in a book printed at London, 1656, called "*Musæum Tradescantianum*." They were bought by Elias Ashmole, Esq., who presented them to Oxford University, where they are carefully preserved.

Near to Cuper's Stairs is a garden with pleasant walks, decorated with several arbours and remains of Roman antiquities, said to have been part of the Arundel Collection, but being much broken, were not sent to Oxford, but moved hither when Arundel House was converted into a street. The estate belongs to Jesus College, Oxford, but has been let for a music garden, fireworks, and public entertainment, in imitation of Vauxhall gardens, which have occasioned also the like mimic attempts near most great towns. Near this place was a saw-mill, which Oliver Cromwell went often to see, as a rare piece of mechanism, and was so well pleased with the contrivance that, notwithstanding the clamours of some workmen, he got it established by Act of Parliament; but since popular wisdom prevailed, and got it suppressed by another, so that we pay East Country people considerable sums for sawed boards and timbers, which might have been worked here, and the great part of that expense saved.

Kennington was a lordship belonging to John Earl Warren, 9 Edward II., who, having no issue, gave the inheritance to the King and his heirs; yet in 15 Edward III. it had been alienated, and was part of the estate of Roger D'Amory, attainted for joining with the seditious lords. Coming again into the King's hands, it was made a royal seat, and was the principal residence of Edward the Black Prince.

There is nothing remaining of this ancient seat but a building called "Longbarn," which in the year 1709 was one of the receptacles of the poor persecuted Palatines. There being now no Duke of Cornwall, the title is dormant, or remains in the King.

[1753, *p.* 207-209.]

After the completion of Westminster Bridge, which may justly be reckoned an honour to this age and nation as well as to the undertakers [see *ante*, London, part ii., pp. 285-288], the new streets having been commodiously laid out, and almost built up on the Westminster side, it was to be expected, of course, that suitable conveniences were to be made on the Surrey side. The commissioners had erected some handsome houses at the bridge foot there, and made a grand new road for near half a mile, from the east end of the said bridge into Lambeth Lane, near the Lord Mayor's, or London, Stone, and the Dog and Duck medicinal spring in St. George's Fields.

In the sessions ending June 25, 1751, the 24th year of His present Majesty's reign, an Act passed, empowering trustees to widen and extend certain roads and make new ones, for promoting the intercourse and commerce between the city of Westminster, borough of Southwark, and counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. They accordingly gave directions :

1. For opening and widening the road leading from the stones' end at Lambeth to the alms-houses at Newington.

2. For laying out and making a new road from the end of the said new road, already made by the commissioners of the bridge, out of Lambeth Lane to Kennington Common.

3. For making a new road from Symond's Corner, on the new road already made by the commissioners of the bridge), across St. George's Fields to the stones' end in Blackman Street.

4. For making a new road from the alms-houses at Newington across certain grounds into the Kentish road, near the Lock Hospital at the end of Kent Street, in the county of Surrey.

A way here used to be opened across the grounds for the Kings of England to pass to Greenwich, when they resided at the royal palace there ; but the occupier of the grounds, applying to a certain officer for money to repair the bridges about twenty years ago, was informed that his present Majesty would no more go that way. It is now new made, according to this Act, and the gateway and building over it pulled down.

All these roads to be laid out in as straight a line as conveniently may be, and to be not less than 80 feet wide, or more than 100 feet, 42 feet whereof shall be for wheel-carriages, and 8 feet for a way-path on one of the sides of each of the said respective roads ; and the way-path to be made on one of the sides of the new road from Symond's Corner aforesaid, across St. George's Fields, shall be well and sufficiently railed in for the security of foot-passengers.

5. For extending the last-mentioned road across certain grounds to the road called the Grange Road, near St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Church, which shall not be less than 42 feet wide, 36 feet whereof shall be for wheel-carriages, and 6 feet for the way-path for foot-passengers.

By this last a communication is opened with the new turnpike road, made at great expense, leading from about Dock Head to Deptford.

The toll is but a halfpenny per horse and a penny each coach, so that a coach or chariot may go from Rotherhithe bank side to Westminster in half an hour, which before could not be done under an hour and a half or two hours by passing through the streets and over London Bridge.

The trustees were so successful in raising money and making contracts for the ground (some of which was purchased at the rate of

£6 per acre per annum, being garden ground), and the surveyor so diligent, that the widening the old road and making all the new ones so as to be passable took up but a little more than six winter months. They were begun in September, 1751, and on March 31, 1752, His Majesty passed over the new road leading from Symond's Corner to the stones' end in Blackman Street, on his way to Harwich, and, consequently, over both Westminster and London Bridge, the road being first examined by the proper officers of the Court, and the rest were opened for all sorts of carriages soon after.

These new roads, passing through gardens and meadows, were so frequented by the nobility and gentry and all sorts of passengers, that schemes were talked of for building streets and squares in its neighbourhood. Many houses were fitted up, gardens decorated, rooms erected for entertaining company, several handsome shops built, and the country wore quite a new face, a plain proof of the truth of what was advanced in an excellent and judicious essay on roads sent us (see vol. xxii., pp. 517, 552).*

The foundation of some new houses close to the old roadside having being laid, the gentlemen concerned thought fit to get a clause inserted in the Act to prevent the building of any at a less distance than 50 feet from the new roads.

The commissioners of the old roads have also done their part, not only in making them secure, but have widened that going off of Clapham Common to Mitcham. The gentlemen of Cammerwell also have widened a very bad hollow way leading by the Fox and Goose near that town. The trustees of the Kent road have likewise, being empowered thereto by a clause in the above Act, widened and mended some narrow and bad ways from Lewisham to Bromley, and Beckenham, in Kent, and added a new bridge near Hew's Mill. Before this they had widened several places in the road to Dartford, being perhaps the first who began to widen and make the roads straight.

The frequent turnpikes which occur on these roads, and which are all marked on the map, not being rightly understood by some, it may not be improper to show the reason of their being so altered and fixed as they now are. The trustees for the Surrey and Sussex roads, which extend one way to East Grinstead, in Sussex, 30 miles, to Kingston, in Surrey, about 10 miles, and to Sutton through Mitcham, in Surrey, also about 10 miles, took toll at three turnpikes. (1) By Newington Causeway, a little way from Blackman Street End. (2) At Newington alms-houses at the end of the road, by the side of St. George's Fields, from Lambeth Ferry. (3) At Vauxhall Bridge; these last to take passengers from Lambeth Ferry, the trustees being obliged to pay yearly £150 (and the trustees of the Kent road the like sum) to the gentlemen of Cammerwell, Peckham, etc., for

* This article is "An Essay on the English Roads."

repairing the roads from Lambeth Ferry to the end of Peckham Lane, near New Cross, in the parish of Deptford, and that from Vauxhall, through South Lambeth and Stockwell to Bristow Causeway. The new road from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Common obliged them to fix a toll-gate a little beyond it; and that at Newington alms-houses being taken away, another is fixed a little beyond Walworth. They had also one in Lambeth Lane, near that town, which is taken away by the Act; but they fixed another about a furlong east of Vauxhall Garden, to take toll of the numerous company going thither from Westminster Bridge, for passing on that little piece of their road. But it is taken away this season, as we suppose, by the address and management of the judicious proprietor, who had opened a way in Lambeth town by pulling down some little houses against the churchyard, and made it much more commodious than going about the end of the street near the ferry.

As the Act for the new roads directs to make them in as straight lines as may be with convenience, the commissioners also have been at the expense of taking away four or five wooden houses at the end of Lambeth town, and of pulling down and rebuilding others, particularly nine alms-houses by the end of Blackman Street, and one at Symond's Corner, at the other end of their road, across St. George's Fields.

The turnpikes or toll-gates for the new roads are three: (1) At Lambeth Marsh; (2) a little farther, at Symond's Corner, at the entrance of their road across St. George's Fields, to take passengers from Lambeth by the little lane opposite, etc.; (3) on their new-made road across the Lock Fields (which was the King's private way), and they take only a penny for a coach or chariot and pair, twopence for a coach and four, etc., being but a halfpenny for a horse.

As some have objected inadvertently to the expense of the road across St. George's Fields, as it only saves about 2 furlongs, they should consider that this was made for the better communication between the cities of London and Westminster, and is particularly commodious to the merchants and citizens in the east part of London, as it is not only nearer, but fivepence a coach cheaper than going about by the old turnpikes at Newington; and as Mr. Tyres has made a new way in Lambeth, the frequenters of Vauxhall Gardens may go now across St. George's Fields, and save the sixpence formerly paid for every coach.

As the commissioners appointed by this Act have so laudably executed the trust reposed in them, it is hoped, in concert with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who are, many of them, persons of fortune, they will further contrive to widen and render more commodious the narrow street near Cuper's Bridge, which is so confined

that a large London car cannot pass without touching on one side or the other. We have seen a plan for executing such a design, which seems well calculated for the purpose.

[1753, p. 432.]

Tolls paid at Newington, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Kingston, and Croydon Turnpikes.

For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen	...	...	1d.
For every chaise, cart, dray, or carriage, drawn by one horse only	...	...	2d.
For every coach, chariot, or calash, drawn by two or more horses	...	...	6d.
For every waggon not laden with hay or straw	...	...	6d.
For every waggon laden with hay or straw	...	...	3d.
For every cart, dray, or carriage, laden with hay or straw, or other goods	...	...	2d.
For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, after the rate, per score	...	...	2d.
For every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, and lambs, after the rate, per score	...	...	1d.
To be paid before passing.			

Toll-free.

Every horse laden with fish, going or returning.

Every horse on which any rippers or drivers shall ride.

Every horse only used to ride on by the owner or driver of any waggon, cart, or carriage, passing through the turnpike with such waggon, cart, or carriage.

Every horse, ass, mule, cattle, coach, waggon, or any other carriage, returning the same day, before twelve at night between March and September, and before ten at night between September and March, on producing a ticket that the toll was paid before.

Every person coming from any parish next adjoining to the turnpike road, carrying stone, sand, lime, gravel, grains, dung, mould, or compost of any kind, brick, chalk, wood, charcoal, and carts with hay not going to any market.

Corn in the straw, in hay-time or harvest; ploughs, harrows, and all implements of husbandry.

All things employed in husbandry, or in manuring and stocking land in such adjoining parish.

Soldiers on their march; carts, waggons, carriages, attending them.

All persons riding post, all carts and waggons travelling with vagrants sent by passes.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 393-395.]

I send you a view of Lambeth Palace, sketched from the north side, immediately after the removal of the materials belonging to those parts of the edifice which, in the month of July, 1829, it was found necessary, on account of their decayed and worn-out condition, to take down, and nearly on the site of which the new buildings are now rapidly proceeding, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Blore, to completion.

To your numerous antiquarian readers there will be unmixed satisfaction in being assured that throughout the extensive reparations of this ancient structure (comprehending some of the most venerable architectural remains connected with our church history) there has been, as might well be expected, a studious care on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury to preserve all the leading marks by which the eye of the biographer, the historian, and the philosopher, have recognised it from age to age. My sketch may perhaps be rendered more intelligible if I premise my description of it by a few chronological memoranda.

This palace was three times destroyed and as often rebuilt, with various intervening additions and improvements, by successive Archbishops.

1. Left in ruins after the death of Archbishop Langton, who died in 1228.
2. Rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface, elected 1244.
3. Additions of a magnificent hall and of the Lollards' tower made by Archbishop Chichely, elected 1414. Guard-chamber existing as early as 1424.
4. Suffered in the Wars of the Roses from 1422 to 1464.
5. Rebuilt by Archbishop Morton, elected 1486.
6. Addition of the library founded by Archbishop Bancroft, who at his death, 1610, bequeathed all his books to his successors in the see for ever; Archbishop Abbot, who succeeded, added also his books.
7. Suffered spoliation in the Civil Wars from 1646 to 1660. The library, in 1646, was saved by its removal, at the suggestion of the learned Selden, to Cambridge. But Chichely's hall was pulled down, and the materials sold by Scot the regicide for his private use.
8. Rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon after the Restoration in 1660, subsequently to which the library, at the demand of Archbishop Juxon and his successor Sheldon, was returned from Cambridge; replaced by Archbishop Sheldon, and augmented by him and successive Archbishops.

The foregoing particulars may suffice to show that several objects introduced into the sketch, most remarkable for their antiquity, and for the historical associations they excite, have been studiously preserved throughout the recent improvements at the palace, as far as the ravages of time permitted. The foreground of

the view is now occupied by the north side of the new palace. The wall with the two chimneys to the left (see the plate) marks the site of the buildings then partly, and since entirely, taken down. The necessity for this measure, through the decayed condition of the walls, was inevitable. The roof, however, from its peculiar character and antiquity, and from the extraordinary soundness of the timbers, has been carefully retained; and the walls are now rebuilding, to form the principal dining-room, in a style correspondent with the remainder of the new palace.

A further most judicious adaptation consists in converting another handsome portion of this ancient building into a proper receptacle for the various literary treasures with which it has been long known to abound. You will observe that in the view are represented the lanthorn and vane belonging to the great hall called Juxon's Hall. They appear above the roof of the guard-chamber, which intercepts the remainder of this elegant building. This hall, eminent for its grandeur and beautiful proportions, has been converted with singular skill and felicity into the archiepiscopal library; and the former library, which was in the interior in the old palace, and very much decayed by time, has been removed.

Contiguous to the hall (or new library), over a newly-built internal gateway (which could not be shown in my sketch), is constructed a fire-proof room, for the preservation of the manuscripts and invaluable records of which Lambeth Palace has so long been the depository.

The principal approach to the palace will be from the south, not far from the parish church of Lambeth, through the Gate-house, or "great gate" (shown in the annexed wood-cut), into an area, whence, turning to the right, you proceed under the new internal gateway above described into a spacious courtyard, having Juxon's hall (now the library) and the dining-room (late the guard-chamber) on the west side, the new buildings on the north side, an ornamented wall with gateways to the out-offices on the east side, and the church, in part, on the south side. The church tower is seen in the view; a building in the distance to the left.

On the north side the drawing exhibits towards the spectator's right hand other ancient towers, that to the westward (partly concealed by an elm) being the famed Lollards' tower. "I lament," says Pennant, "to find so worthy a man (Archbishop Chicheley) to have been the founder of a building so reproachful to his memory as the Lollards' tower at the expense of near 280 pounds. Neither Protestants nor Catholics should omit visiting this tower, the cruel prison of the unhappy followers of Wickliffe. The vast staples and rings to which they were chained before they were brought to the stake ought to make Protestants bless the hour which freed them from so bloody a period. Catholics may glory that time has

softened their zeal into charity for all sects, and made them blush at these memorials of the misguided zeal of our ancestors" (Pennant's "London," 4to., 1793, p. 20). Between the Lollards' tower and that eastward of it is the north side of the ancient chapel, of which the east end is remarkable for five narrow windows seen in the centre of the view.

You will observe, therefore, that the new palace is erecting chiefly on the site of the old, extending eastward from the lofty tower that adjoins the chapel. The plan appears to me to be in the best taste, partaking chiefly of a Gothic character, and well worthy of its designer, Mr. Blore, one of our ablest restorers of Gothic art. All the new work will be of stone. The principal doorway will be up a flight of steps between two high towers in the centre of the north side of the new courtyard above described.

The buildings which occupied this latter site consisted of the dining-room and gallery, extending along the whole of the old north front, together with a study and chambers in the rear of them, but having no rooms over them.

Other buildings removed from the spot adjoining to that where the wall and two chimneys (since taken away) are shown in the sketch. At the south-east corner of the guard-room were the drawing-room and anteroom, the kitchen, and other offices; the site of all which now forms a part of the courtyard. A new kitchen and offices will be commodiously erected westward of the state dining-room.

Where so much required renovation, it is surprising that so little has been changed. Those venerable remains, the grand gateway and towers near the church, the hall, called Juxon's Hall, the water-tower (next the Thames), the Lollards' tower, the chapel, and the high brick tower eastward of it—all of them objects of deep antiquarian interest—are or are about to be repaired without any alteration of the style externally. These, being all the buildings of the old palace which could be seen from places commanding a view of it or from the river, will be thus preserved entire; nor, indeed, will the alterations and improvements be particularly observable except from within. From no point will a view of the ancient parts of the palace be intercepted by the new; and it appears to have been the object to leave untouched as a sacred relic of history every well-known feature of this remarkable edifice.

The new palace, now nearly finished, combines complete accommodation for purposes of state as well as of domestic comfort, in the latter of which requisites the old building was miserably deficient.

Should you consider the foregoing account worthy of your columns, I shall be ready to furnish you on a future occasion with a drawing of the new palace.

J. L.

[1853, *Part II.*, p. 46.]

“Diruit ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.”

The above may appropriately be assumed as the motto of the whole race of architects. They begin by pulling down, they end by turning everything topsy-turvy. Encouraged by some remarks in one or two of your previous magazines on the subject of Lambeth Church, I was tempted, some days ago, to make a voyage of discovery on my own account. I had no time for a minute inspection, though quite sufficient to be struck with amazement bordering on dismay, if not disgust, at the reckless and tasteless manner in which some of these “restorations,” as they are derisively called, have been perpetrated.

Good old Elias Ashmole, to be sure, has stood his ground. His monumental slab is simply restored, and it rests where it has always rested, near the vestry door—no thanks, as I am informed, either to rector or architect. The Tradescant monument, too, is well, because simply, restored; but this stands in the churchyard, and was therefore not within the exact range of architectural demolition. But let us re-enter the church. There is a brass here and a brass there, perched up perpendicularly against the wall, and far removed from the respective bodies they once covered; and for the translation of one, a Howard brass, there was no sort of pretence, as it lay on its stone, within the communion rails, and hardly exposed even to the soft tread of the incumbent.

Turning more directly towards the north transept, the eye is embarrassed by a whole heap of mural slabs, etc., pitched up pell-mell from the top to the bottom, after the most approved broad-cast method, and very much resembling those lumps of mud and cow-dung with which your idle village boys are apt to amuse themselves by bespattering a barn-door. Hence the idea, no question, and it must be confessed that it has been well carried out.

Finally, to crown the whole of these professional eccentricities, we stumble upon an unhappy wight, one “Christopher Woods,” fairly eviscerated after the Falstaff fashion, his monumental slab, hard by the north transept, having had a large square hole cut into its centre, so as carefully to remove the date, for the purpose of admitting the hot air of a flue!

“Imperial Cæsar, dead and turn’d to clay,
Shall stop a hole to keep the wind away.”

The sexton seemed fully to understand the value of these lines, according, as they did, with his vocation; nevertheless, I added an impromptu bearing more immediately upon the point:

“Unhappy Woods, with Julius doom’d to pair,
Embowel’d lies to let in heated air.”

And so I turned on my heel, gave my shilling to the showman, and walked away, muttering "A plague on both your houses," parsons and architects. L.

[1822, *Part II.*, pp. 514-515.]

In addition to what correspondent "H. C. B." notices respecting the prefixing of hourglasses to pulpits in parish churches, allow me to send you the following curious notice of those in St. Mary's, Lambeth.

Mr. Denne,* after speaking of the erection of a new pulpit in the parish of Lambeth, says :

"To these pulpits are affixed a frame for an hourglass, as appears by these charges in the Churchwarden's accounts :

"A. 1579.	Payd to Yorke for the frame in which the	£	s.	d.
	hower standeth	...	...	...
		...	0	1 4
"A. 1615.	Payd for an iron for the hourglass	...	0	6 8

"In the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Helen's, Abingdon, 4d. is charged in 1559 for an hourglass for the pulpit ; and Professor Ward observed its being the first instance he had met with."

That in Lambeth parish is only twenty years earlier, but it is not likely they were used for the same purpose before the Reformation,† but certainly before Cromwell's time. Mr. Denne then goes on to say :

"Some have imagined that the ancient fathers preached, as the old Greek and Roman orators declaimed, by an hourglass ; on the contrary, it has been remarked that the sermons of several of them were not of this length ; and it is particularly said, that there are many sermons in St. Austin's tenth volume, which a man might deliver with distinctness and propriety in eight minutes, and some in almost half that time.‡ If a judgement may be formed from Dr. Featley's 'Clavis Mystica,' the running of the sand was not in general sufficient for a single turn of his mystic key. But he had the mortification of observing, that even when in St. Mary's pulpit, Oxford, notwithstanding the piety, learning, and ingenuity displayed in his sermon, embellished likewise with quaint and nearly ludicrous conceits, adapted to excite curiosity, he was not able to command the attention of his audience for so long a period : and in his Act Sermon, July 12, 1613, he indirectly reprov'd them for not listening to him. The text was 2 Sam. vii. 2 ; the subject, the ark between the curtains ; and this is the paragraph alluded to : 'Thus I might enlarge and spread my meditations to the full length of the curtaines in my text ; but, because I see the time will outstrip mee, if I make not the more haste, and because I see many composing themselves to their rest, and some fast already, I will begin to draw the curtaines,

* "Addenda to History of Lambeth," "Bibl. Topo.," ii., p. 268.

† "Archæolog.," vol. i., pp. 16, 22.

‡ Bingham's "Antiq. of the Christ. Church," book xiv., chap. 4, § 21.

and shut up all that has been delivered with a brief application to ourselves.* Unless, however, the Doctor was rapid in his delivery, his brief application must have lasted half an hour."

STEMMALYSMU.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 1131.]

Amidst severer studies I observe with pleasure that you sometimes condescend to investigate the origin of singular customs, and perhaps the following may be new to many of your readers. On the annual aquatic procession of the Lord Mayor of London to Westminster, the barge of the Company of Stationers, which is usually the first in the show, proceeds to Lambeth palace, where for time immemorial they have received a present of sixteen bottles of the Archbishop's prime wine. This custom, I am informed, originated at the beginning of the present century. When Archbishop Tennyson enjoyed the see, a very near relation of his, who happened to be master of the Stationers' Company, thought it a compliment to call there in full state, and in his barge; when the Archbishop, being informed that the number of the company within the barge was thirty-two, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be disagreeable, and ordered at the same time that a sufficient quantity of new bread and old cheese, with plenty of strong ale, should be given to the watermen and attendants; and from that accidental circumstance it has grown into a settled custom. The company, in return, present to the Archbishop a copy of the several almanacks which they have the peculiar privilege of publishing.

M. GREEN.

THE MARSHALSEA.

[1803, *Part II.*, p. 805.]

You receive herewith two different views (Plates I. and II.) of the remains of an old building in Southwark, now called the Marshalsea, which tradition points out as a palace of one of our kings; and, as John was complimented with a number of palaces, this, among others, was added to the list. There is not any date to ascertain the time of building it, and no particular account, any more than its being a court to try for piracy and misdemeanors on the high seas. It was appropriated to the purpose of recovery of debts, etc., of the king or queen's servants, till, in a case argued in Charles II.'s time, the right of extension was established to his Majesty's subjects in general. The extent of jurisdiction is twelve miles from the Metropolis, on a supposition that the King's servants in general resided not farther.

There are the remains of some rings, bolts, etc., supposed to have been used on refractory prisoners.

Cowell, in his "Interpreter," says: "Mareshalsee (Marescaltia) is the Court of the Marshal, or (word for word) the seat of the marshal;

* "Clavis Mystica," p. 578.

of whom see Compton's 'Juris,' etc., folio 102. It is also used for the prison in Southwarke ; the reason whereof may be, because the marshal of the king's house was wont perhaps to set there in judgment. See the Statute 9 Rich. II. cap . . . ; and 2 Hen. IV. cap. 23."

Sir Richard Fermor, ancestor to the Earls Pomfret, in the reign of Henry VIII., raised a noble fortune by trade, but, being a zealous Romanist, and not complying with the alterations in religion introduced at that time, upon a pretended charge of relieving certain traitorous persons who denied the King's supremacy, although nothing was legally proved against him, except that he sent eight pence and a couple of shirts to one Nicholas Thaym, formerly his confessor, and at that time a prisoner in the gaol of Buckingham, he was committed to the Marshalsea, tried, found guilty of a præmunire, and stripped of his whole estate, real and personal. The good old man then retired to a village called Wappenham, where he passed several years with the parson of the parish (whom he had presented to the living) with a most consummate piety and entire resignation. The King, relenting, was about to make him restitution, but death prevented him, and nothing effectual was done till the fourth year of King Edward VI., when he recovered about one-third of what he formerly possessed ; and, to make some compensation, King Edward granted to him and his heirs several lordships, manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Dorset, Northampton, and Essex ; whereupon he returned to his mansion-house at Easton-Neston, where he died about three years after, in January, 1552.

T. P.

To this account of our ingenious but unfortunate correspondent we shall add, from a recent publication by the modern Howard, that this prison is under the particular custody of the Substitute, who has his appointment from the Knight Marshal of the King's household for the time being.

The courtyard is spacious, contains near fifty rooms, and is well supplied with water.

No pirates have been committed to this prison since 1789, but several persons have been, and are, committed in execution, under sentence of courts-martial, to fuller imprisonment for a limited time ; they are committed by the Lords of the Admiralty, pursuant to the sentence.

In December, 1801, there were thirty-four persons, who had with them eight wives and seven children in the prison ; but the whole building (the philanthropic writer states) is in a most ruinous and insecure state, and the habitations of the debtors wretched in the extreme.

Mr. Henry Allnut, who was many years a prisoner here, had, during

his confinement, a large estate bequeathed to him. He learned sympathy by his sufferings, and left £100 a year for discharging poor debtors from hence the payment or composition of whose debts does not exceed £4; and for this purpose he bound his Manor of Goring, in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Neild enumerates several other small annual benefactions from several public companies and individuals, among which are the Archbishop of Canterbury and a legacy of the famous Eleanor Gwinn.

[1803, *Part II.*, p. 1205.]

The enclosed view (Plate II.) of the inside of the palace court of the Marshalsea, in Southwark, may perhaps be no improper accompaniment to those you have lately presented to the public. You may depend on its being correct, and, as the whole building is to come down in a few months, it will be preserved for ages in your valuable Miscellany.

T. P.

[1804, *Part I.*, p. 401.]

Permit me to present to your readers another view of the old Marshalsea, to the history of which I have little to add after what has been stated in vol. lxxiii., p. 805, except that the court-house appears to be the work of Inigo Jones.

There is a painting over the judge's seat, but so defaced by dirt and time as to preclude all judgment of its execution. The ceiling is richly ornamented, and has certainly been one of the most handsome of our Courts of Justice.

When Queen Elizabeth was soliciting consecration for Archbishop Parker and the rest of the Protestant bishops, of the Catholic bishops in the different gaols, it is said that she could not get any to consent but the Bishop of Armagh, then in the Tower; which when Bishop Bonner heard who was then prisoner in the Marshalsea, he sent his chaplain, Mr. Neal, to him, who by threats and persuasion so worked upon him that he refused.

T. P.

MONTEAGLE HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

[1808, *Part II.*, p. 777.]

Monteagle House, Monteagle Close, Southwark, an ancient and extensive building (see Plate II.), was undoubtedly the residence of the Lords Monteagle, or Mount-Eagle (which title still continues in the Irish Peerage, bearing for their crest, an eagle mounting), and is the house where the anonymous letter was sent to Lord Monteagle which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot by his showing the letter to King James.*

* The letter is inserted in an old book in the possession of a family who has had it many years, and can trace their having lived near the spot up to the time

The place on which it stands bespeaks it to have been what it is called—a close, field, or lawn, and, in all probability, then open to the Thames.

The various traces of ancient buildings in that neighbourhood above the common standard evidently prove that it has been the residence of many persons of rank. In the Borough High Street, Nos. 19 and 20, near this spot, is a large house, the front of which is richly carved, with ornaments and a coat of arms and crest, and till the front was repaired, various other curious devices, a castle besieged, etc.

An old house, likewise, which leads from the Borough High Street to Tooley Street, and sometime King Harry VIII.'s Head Tavern, was formerly the inn or residence of the Abbot of Battle (from which Battle Bridge in Tooley Street takes its name). It has capacious and extensive vaults, consisting of several rows of Gothic arches supported by pillars, of late very perfect.

But to return to Monteagle House. The inside denotes it to have been the habitation of splendour. The rooms are large and lofty. The remains of rich mouldings were visible some years since, but now destroyed. The fire-places are very large. The centre of the house has the remains of a handsome entrance, having an ornamented circular projection over the door, in the carved form of an escallop-shell. The door rises on a flight of stone steps; and the wings, which project considerably, were evidently built irregular, as was frequently the ancient practice.

It is now in the possession of Mr. Davis, a cooper, who has converted the extensive back-yard (probably formerly the garden) into a cooperage.

The remains of Winchester House, of which a plate and some description were given in vol. lxi., p. 1169, are very near this house, and it nearly joins St. Saviour's churchyard. [See *post*, p. 170.]

T. P.

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 1162.]

A view of the parsonage-house of Newington Butts, described by Mr. Lysons* as "very ancient, and surrounded by a moat with four bridges," may perhaps be not unacceptable to your readers (see Plate I.).

Among the rectors of this place have been many of first-rate eminence, particularly Nicholas Lloyd, the justly-famous Bishop Stillingfleet, and the truly learned and highly respectable champion of Christianity, the present Bishop of Rochester. M. GREEN.

alluded to, and it has been handed down to the present generation as a fact of Lord Monteagle living there when the letter was sent him.

* "Environs of London," p. 394.

PECKHAM.

[1843, *Part II.*, p. 360.]

The house occupied by the nuns of Syon (of whose residence in Lisbon your Magazine for this month contains an engraving) during their abode in Peckham stands very conspicuously in the High Street or main road into Kent, and has been for the last quarter of a century the residence of John Dalton, Esq. It is a large, handsome brick building, with the founder's arms emblazoned in a square compartment of the upper story, and a tall turret with a clock over the stables; the whole being enclosed with high walls and lofty iron gates and railing, similar in its general appearance to the country mansions erected by the rich citizens of London about a century since, when Peckham was considered far away from town. Whilst occupied by the nuns, a long range of buildings extended on the left side of the entrance; these were removed by the present proprietor, and an idea may be formed of the extent of the premises by mentioning that ten rooms were then destroyed, leaving twenty-seven in the present house and offices. An avenue of tall elm-trees extended several hundred feet in the rear of the gardens, which were then very monastic in their arrangement and appearance. At the end of the kitchen garden stands a small Gothic tower of two stories, and under the adjoining greenhouse several of the religious are buried, as recorded in Aungier's history. In the Roman Catholic annual almanacks of that period these premises are denominated Syon House, after the old foundation at Isleworth; but, from respect to the prioress, who was long remembered by the neighbours, they call it the Priory House, which name has been retained ever since.

This communication may form a useful note to Aungier's "History of the Nuns of Syon."

F. M.

PUTNEY.

[1836, *Part I.*, pp. 377-378.]

It having been determined to rebuild the parish church of Putney, your readers will learn with pain that the exquisite little chapel built by Bishop West, and attached to the south side of the church, has been destroyed. Whatever may have been the necessity for enlarging the church, it must ever be regretted that, on occasions of this kind, any specimen of ancient art so highly valuable as this elegant structure should be removed. If it was urged that the parish was under no obligation to sustain a fabric which was not required for the purposes of parochial worship, it may be replied that this objection would only apply to the expense; and surely, in

a parish possessing so many wealthy inhabitants as Putney, a subscription for the proposed restoring and preserving such a structure ought to be easily raised. The remains of the chapel are at present laid together in the churchyard, and to effect a reconstruction of the edifice would be a task of no great difficulty. I, therefore, take the opportunity, through the medium of your publication, of inviting public attention to the subject, with the hope that some individual will be found possessed of sufficient public spirit and love for the arts to step forward and rescue so fine an example of Tudor architecture from utter destruction. What the chapel was may be seen in a publication by Messrs. Jackson and Andrews, architects, in which, with the rest of the detail of this chapel, is given a plan of the very elegant groined roof, which was executed in stone.

The tower of the church and the chancel have not been taken down, and the main pillars and arches which separated the nave and aisles still remain, and will, I apprehend, be incorporated in the new church. The preservation of the tower is a subject for congratulation, as thereby the appearance of the sister churches of Fulham and Putney will not be entirely destroyed. A few words on Putney Church will appropriately conclude this article.

The church was originally a chapel-of-ease to Wimbledon, and the only clue to the date of its erection is that it existed prior to 1302. The pillars and arches with the tower are not older than the latter part of the fifteenth century; the shields in the spandrels of the western doorway contain the record of some forgotten benefactor. That on the dexter side bears: Quarterly, 1 and 4, two keys in saltire; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant in pale. The sinister shield has a merchant's mark. It appears that these shields indicated some individual who was a member of the Fishmongers' Company of London. At the period when the doorway was erected the Fishmongers were divided into two Companies, the Stock and Salt Fishmongers. The arms of the latter Company appear to have been changeable. They are sometimes described as: Azure, three cross-keys saltirewise or, on a chief gules three dolphins naiant argent; at others, the dolphins and the keys change places. As the arms were probably not fixed until the union of the Companies, I think there is no difficulty in attributing the above-described shield to this Company; the more so as it will be observed that it contains the identical bearings. In the chancel of the church was formerly an inscription and brass for Robert West, "Piscator," and Katharine his wife, A.D. 1481. It can never be supposed that an individual who was of sufficient consequence to have a monument in the chancel was a common fisherman on the adjacent river. That he may have been a member of the Fishmongers' Company is highly probable; and it will, perhaps, not be giving too large a scope to conjecture to attribute the mark to the Robert West who was doubtless of the

same family as the Bishop;* and, if these conjectures be allowed, it will be seen he was not the only benefactor in his family to the church.

On each side of the nave are three arches obtusely pointed, and struck from four centres; the piers were very slender and octagonal in form, with cylindrical columns attached to four of the sides; one of which on the north side and two on the south were corbelled at about a third of their height, the residue had regular bases and capitals. The proportions are very slender, and the whole would afford a good model for the architecture of a modern parish church, the piers interfering very little with the accommodation of the congregation. At the end of each of the aisles was a chapel, that on the south side being Bishop West's, before noticed, which communicated with the church by means of two arches on square piers. The corresponding chapel has been long since destroyed and its site thrown into the church. The chancel has suffered much from alteration; the east window has been entirely destroyed and the tracery of the others removed, the only vestige of its original architecture being a bold torus at the springing of the south window, which seems to indicate the architecture of the thirteenth century. The walls are composed of rubble with some tile, and a piece of a small column is worked up with the materials, which has been painted red. Traces of painting remain on the parts of the edifice now standing. The wall on the north side of the chancel has been marked by double red lines into squares, each containing a cinquefoil. The execution is coarse. The semi-pier at the east end of the south aisle has been painted green on three of its sides; the columns red, with black caps and bases.

An ancient tomb, resembling a stone coffin, exists on the south side of the altar hidden by a seat; and near it is a stone with two figures in brass upon it, which, with the remainder of the monuments, I hope will be carefully preserved. The foundations of the new church are laid beyond the walls of the old one. It will be in the Pointed Style with buttresses, and the material brick. The chancel is, perhaps, the only portion now existing, which is not worth preserving. It is to be hoped that the impropiator will see this portion of the sacred edifice appropriately rebuilt. E. I. C.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 721.]

Meteorologists journey to and from London: Putney. Barley in the ear and wheat shot out at full length. Hay-making most of the way to town; some fields cleared; many to get in; crops heavy. A pleasant, bland day. About two entered the Metropolis, and mixed in the crowd.

* The bishop is said to have been the son of a baker at Putney. Might not this have arisen from one who reported the anecdote mistaking "Piscator" for "Pistor"?

[1787, *Part II.*, p. 1046.]

With this you will receive a draught of a stone, which I noticed some little time since on a journey into Surrey (see Plate I.). It is placed on Putney Common opposite the ninth milestone, and by its shape seems to have been formerly made use of by travellers on horseback in dismounting. The height of it—at least, as much as now appears out of the ground—is 28 inches, and the square of the top part about 12 inches. The stone at the bottom, making the lowest step, is detached; the rest is one piece. I suspect that the ground has been more or less raised about it since it was first here placed, as the earth when first I saw it was even with the bottom line, and the word “stone,” I supposed, was meant to finish the inscription on that side. But, on my removing the earth, which I had some difficulty in doing for want of a proper instrument, I found another complete line, though not legible to any degree of certainty. I, however, think the ending of this last line to be “not more,” as I have expressed in the sketch.

Not having myself a satisfactory thought of the occasion of the stone's being placed where it is, I content myself with having made a pretty accurate draught of it; and if any of your correspondents will favour me with his sentiments thereon, he will greatly oblige

J. L.

[1812, *Part II.*, p. 206.]

Enclosed you will receive a view of the “Tete de Pont,” in Putney Fields, constructed by the Earl of Essex, General of the Parliament Army in the Civil Wars. During that boisterous period of our annals, Fulham and Putney were the scenes of very interesting transactions. In November, 1642, the Earl of Essex marched into Fulham town, and quartered several of the general officers upon the inhabitants, whose names are mentioned in the newspapers of that time. The headquarters were established at Putney. This was immediately after the Battle of Brentford, and the Parliament, being apprehensive that His Majesty would, in consequence of that victory, march directly to London, gave orders to their General to make every exertion in his power to stop the progress of the Royal army. In order, therefore, to facilitate the passage of the troops from Fulham to Putney, a bridge of boats was laid across the Thames. At each end forts were constructed to guard it against surprise. That on the Putney side is still in good preservation, and of which the above sketch, taken during the present summer, is a correct representation. This transaction will be mentioned more at large in the history of my native parish of Fulham, now in a considerable state of forwardness. If any of Mr. Urban's readers are acquainted with any facts relative to this parish, including the hamlet of Hammersmith, the communication thereof would be esteemed a particular favour.

T. FAULKNER.

ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 367-368.]

The accompanying drawing represents an ancient font formerly belonging to St. George's Church, Southwark, which was removed from the church on its being rebuilt in 1736.

It is composed of two blocks of stone, one forming the pedestal, the other the basin; and previous to the year 1838 they were dis-united, and used in the parochial workhouse in the Mint for the purpose of beating oakum upon, which then formed a part of the employment of the paupers. After the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, some alterations having taken place in the workhouse amounting nearly to the rebuilding of the structure, the old font was thrown aside among the discarded rubbish of the building, as not suitable to the discipline of the new system; and it would without doubt have been consigned to the repair of the road, if a gentleman, who takes a lively interest in the history of the parish (Mr. Griffiths), had not by accident heard of its original use, and determined to preserve it.

It would have been creditable to the parishioners if they had deemed it proper to restore this ancient font to its proper station in their parish church, again to be applied to the sacred purpose for which it was designed; but, as they did not consider it worthy of their attention, it is pleasing to find that it has been rescued from destruction, and is likely to be safely preserved by the care of Mr. Griffiths.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the font should be in such good preservation after the vile use to which it has been applied for upwards of a century; but it is observable in this, as well as every ancient production, the best materials were used, and, in consequence, such works will stand secure from the effects of time, neglect, and ill-usage, whilst modern structures formed within memory are, from the unsoundness of their substance, already crumbling into decay.

The general form of this font is octagonal, and from the appearance of the shaft, which is square at the base, and ingeniously formed into an octagon by mouldings at the angles, it had originally, in addition to the present members, a square plinth. The basin has a panel in each face enclosing a small flower, the mouldings are simple, and less expense appears to have been bestowed on it than is usually seen in old works.

The date of its construction may be about the reign of Henry VIII. The church being entirely modern, and little historical matter having been published concerning the old edifice, there is no means of ascertaining the exact date of the font, but the workmanship is not earlier than the period above assigned. The old church underwent

a thorough repair in 1629 ("New View of London," vol. i., p. 245), but the font is evidently older than this period.

On pulling down the ancient steeple in 1733, a fragment of an inscription was discovered, which is preserved in Pegge's "Sylloge," p. 56, which appears to relate to the laying of the first stone, either of the church or steeple; but, judging from the engraving in the above work, it was so far mutilated as to afford little information. Mr. Pegge states that he received the copy from the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Margate, and copies appear also to have been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Frederick in 1734, and Mr. Ames in 1737, and it is also engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. ii., Plate XIII., and illustrated by observations made by Mr. Gough. This stone has not been preserved in the parish, and it would be satisfactory to know whether it now exists.

E. I. C.

ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK.

[1837, *Part I.*, pp. 489-493.]

Thys inventory, made by John Thomas, Wyll'm Wylsone, Wyll'm Jyons, Richard Westetraye, and Harry Muskyne, latte beyng chyrche wardyns of the parrysche of Sentt Tollos¹ in Sothewarke, of all the platte, goods, and ornamētts belonggyng to the sayed chyrche and parrysche, and delyvard the xvj daye of Octobar, in the yere of owre Lored, 1558, untto Ollyfe Bure,² Randalle Smythe, Rogare Hyppy, Charllys Pratte, and Rutte Langgar, beyng newe chyrche wardens alle thes sells [parcels] followyng.

Platte.

Inp'm's a Crosse of sylvar wt Mary and John, weying $\frac{xx}{iij}$ and vj oz.³

It' ij Comunyone Kuppes of sylvar, gyltte bothe w^t in and wythe owt, weyyng $\frac{xx}{iij}$ and xiiij oz.

It' a Massar⁴ garnyssechyed w^t a bande of sylvar and gyltte w^{ch} weyed by estymacyon v oz.

It' a Challys⁵ weying ix ox. iij qts.

¹ St. Olave's.—In like manner St. Olave's Street became corrupted to Tooley Street.

² Oliff Burr was returned to Parliament as Member for Southwark in 5 and 14 Elizabeth.

³ See John xix. 27, 28. This must have been a handsome and weighty cross, 36 ounces; the weight of the communion cups was 74 ounces.

⁴ A "mazer," a maple cup.—See Ducange.

"Then lo, Perigot the pledge which I plight,
A mazar wrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers, that make fierce war."—SPENSER.

⁵ In the inventory for 1556 is the following: "It' a challys gyvyne by Sentte Canys (St. Anne's) systars, thene beyng Elizabeth Eglyfered, Ione Whytte,

*Koppes.*¹

It' a Cope of tyssue rassed² w^t blewe welfatt.

It' a Coppe of clothe of goled w^t rede welfatt.

It' a Cope of blewe wellfatte w^t Sent Tolly.

It' a Cope of tawny welfatt, w^t flowres de luices and tongs.³

It' a Cope gyvyne by Mr. John Rychards, oure p'sone, of clothe of goled wrought w^t grene welfatt, with Sent George apone the bake.

*Westements.*⁴

It' a Sutte of Westements of blewe tesseue and golde, w^t albys.⁵

It' a westementts and a tynacolle⁶ of blewe clothe of tysseue w^t grene crossys w^t all the aparrelle.

It' ij westementts of grene badekyne⁷ w^t rede crossys of sattyne, w^t albys.

It' a sutte of westemetts w'ch warre Mr. Lek's, of rede welfatte wroughtte w^t ayngylls and splede egylls.⁸

It' a westementt gyvene by Syr Anttony Sellynger, Knyghte,⁹ of clothe golede, wroughtte w^t rede wellefatte w^t the garttar and hys armys apone the bake, w^t all the aparrelle thereunto belonggynge.

It' a westemente of whytte badekyne w^t a rede crosse and garttars.

— Maryatt, Jone Vestrame, and M'g'tte Rutte, w'ch challys weythe xi onzys qtr. and d: qtr." One of the four aisles of St. Olave's Church (which fell down in 1736), was called St. Anne's aisle, and in it was a chapel and altar dedicated to St. Anne.

¹ The cope, cappa, called also pluviale, used for the choir service and ceremonies. It resembles in its shape a large and flowing cloak, open in the front, and fastens on the breast by clasps. The copes were of various colours and materials, and differently ornamented, as is shown by this inventory.

² Raised, ornamented with blue velvet sewed on.

³ Query tongues. This was probably a cope to be worn on Whit-Sunday, when "there appeared to them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them" (Acts ii. 3).

⁴ The garment particularly called the vestment is the chasuble, casula, or planeta, an outer vestment pulled over the head and cut open at the sides to the shoulder, which the priest wears at Mass. It derives its origin from the Roman garment, called paenula.

⁵ The alb is a white linen garment worn by the priests, deacons, and sub-deacons, reaching down to the feet, and tied round the neck and at the wrists, and gathered by a girdle round the waist.

⁶ Tynacoll, tunicalla, the sub-deacon's garment.

⁷ Baudkin or bodkin, a rich kind of stuff made of gold and silk.

⁸ Angels and spread-eagles. Mr. Leke was an opulent brewer, in this parish, of German origin, who died in 1559, and by a bequest in his will was the cause of the foundation of the excellent and now well-endowed grammar-school of St. Olave's—see *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. v., p. 15. [See *post*, pp. 132-134.]

⁹ Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight of the Garter, Deputy in Ireland to King Henry VIII., and ancestor of the Viscounts Doneraile. He was actively employed in the dissolution of the monasteries, and received a grant of the inn in St. Olave's parish, belonging to the Abbot of Augustine's at Canterbury. His arms were azure, fretty argent, a chief or.

ar

*Altar Clothys.*¹

It' ij alttar clothys of rede clothe of golede, the one for the ovar p'tte of the alttar, and the other for the nether p'tte.

It' ij alttare clothys of blewe tyssewe.

It' ij alttare clothys of rede and grene w^t ankars.

It' ij alttar clothys of whytte damaske wroght w^t flowrs.

It' ij alttar clothys of grene badekyne.

It' a oled alttar clothe of blewe welfate wroght w^t starys.

It' vj alttar clothys peynttyed w^t ymagery or pyctores.

It' xv alttar clothys of dyapare, good and bade.

It' iiij playne alttar clothys.

It' more vj pessys of olede peyntyed clothys.

It' a playne awttar clothe gyvene by Mastrys Awefeled.

It' ij awttar clothe of blewe and yelow peynted, the owar clothe w^t a crusyfyxe, and the nethar w^t Sent Clemente² and Ankars.

*Corttyens.*³

It' ij corttyns of whytte sylke.

It' ij corttynes of tawny sylke.

It' viij peyars corttyns peyntted of lynyne clothe of yellow and rede bokeram.

It' ij long corttyns of yellowe.

It' iiij corttynes of rede and grene saye, gyvene by Mr. Bony-vantte.

Bokkes.

It' iiij anttyfonars⁴ prentyed.

It' a grette anttyfynar of parchementt.

It' iiij grayllys⁵ of parchementte.

It' ij legyons⁶ of p'chementt.

¹ The altar-cloth is often called in English MS. "frontell" (antependium).

² St. Clement and anchors. The anchor was the emblem of St. Clement, who is said to have been cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck, and according to the legend, on the first anniversary of his death, the sea receded three miles and discovered a superb marble temple, in which was a monument containing the remains of the saint. There was in St. Olave's Church a fraternity of St. Clement, and one of the four aisles was called St. Clement's aisle, in which was his chapel and altar. He was probably a favourite saint of the mariners, to whom St. Olave's Church, being situated at the river-side, was very convenient.

³ Anciently curtains were used against the altar screen, but that custom was in disuse at the time of making this inventory. The curtains here mentioned were to cover the tabernacle.

⁴ Antiphonar. A book for the service of the choir. It contains the responses or antiphons, hymns, verses, and singing of the canonical hours.

⁵ Graduals. The gradual takes its name from the prayer chanted gradatim, after the epistle. It is the choir-book used for singing Mass.

⁶ The legend. It contains the lessons to be read in the Matin Office, taken from the Old or New Testament, or the Homilies, sermons, and saints' lives.

It' iiij masse boks.¹
 It' iiij hymnalles.²
 It' v pressessynars.³
 It' ij manuells.⁴
 It' ij salttars⁵ lyttlle.
 It' a ordynary boke callyed a pye.⁶
 It' iiij prykesyonge bokys⁷ coveryed w^t parchment.
 It' a grette prykesong boke of parchemente.

Dyvars othar Ornaments.

It' a canapy clothe,⁸ gyvene by Mr. John Rychards, owre p'sone, panyed⁹ withe crymesyne welfate, pyrched¹⁰ w^t goled and blake tynssoue.¹¹

It' a polpytte clothe, gyvene by the sayed Mr. Rychards, panyed as aforesayed w^t crymesyne velfat and blake tessoe.

It' a covare¹² for the Sakarmentt, gyvene by the sayed Mr. Rychards.

It' a clothe for the Sakarmentte, gyvene by the sayede Mr. Rychards, wroghte w^t sylke and goled w^t iiij grette tasselles of goled hangying thereatte.

It' more ij sakarmentte clothys.

It' vij diapar twelles.¹³

It' xvij albs, sum paryllyed and some one paryllyed.¹⁴

¹ Missals, containing everything belonging to the Mass.

² Hymn-books.

³ Books of the order and service for the ecclesiastical processions.

⁴ Manual, the ritual containing all things belonging to the sacraments, sacramentals, and benedictions.

⁵ Psalters, containing the Psalms of David.

⁶ A service-book, so called, as supposed, from the different colours of the text and rubric.—JOHNSON.

⁷ Music books, pricked or scored.

⁸ The canopy cloth was borne over the Eucharist on solemn processions, as on the feast of Corpus Christi, and in visitations to the sick. John Richards was instituted to this rectory on January 6, 1556-57, and died in 1558.

⁹ Covered in panes or compartments.

¹⁰ Ornamented.

¹¹ Tissue.

¹² The cover for the sacrament was the veil used at Mass over the chalice and paten containing the sacred elements, and the cloth for the sacrament of silk and gold with four tassels was probably for the same purpose, or it might have been the scarf which the priest uses when he carries the sacrament in procession, or at benedictions. It was not the cloth called the corporal on which the Eucharist is laid at the altar; that cloth was always of fine linen, and is considered so sacred that it must not be touched by lay hands, and it is never even washed, but when old or dirty is burned.

¹³ Towels. The altar linen for various purposes.

¹⁴ Apparelled and unapparelled. The priests', deacons', and sub-deacons' albs were sometimes plain and sometimes ornamented on the lower part of the garment.

It' x amyssys.¹
 It' ix lyttyle hande twelles of diapare.
 It' a twelle wroghte w^t sylke, gyvene by Mrs. Maryatte.
 It' xvij surplyssys, goode and bade.
 It' a hersse clothe² of clothe of goled of sondrye pessys, rassed
 w^t rede welfatte.
 It' ij herse clothys, one for mene, and another for cheledarne,
 sometyme Sente Clementt's.³
 It' a crosse of coppar.⁴
 It' xij lattyne kanstyks.⁵
 It' a peyar of grette standards⁶ of lattyne.
 It' v sakaryng bellys.⁷
 It' ij barrys of yarne for the sepulkar.⁸
 It' a lyttyle crowe⁹ of yarne.
 It' ij bassyns¹⁰ of tyne, gyvene by Rob'te Johnstone.
 It' ij sensars¹¹ of lattyne.
 It' a schepe¹² of lattyne.
 It' a lampe of lattyne.
 It' a fyar showlle¹³.
 It' a crysematorry¹⁴ of tyne.
 It' a rowllare of wode.
 It' ij formys.
 It' a laddare.
 It' ij corporys cassys.¹⁵
 It' a rede stolle¹⁶ of sylke and goled.
 It' a hally wattare stoke¹⁷ of lattyne.

¹ The amice is an oblong piece of fine linen which the priest wears at Mass upon his shoulders over the cassock and under the alb.

² It was usual on the death of persons of any note to erect in the church a hearse or stage decorated with palls or hearse-cloths, tapers, etc.

³ Belonging to the fraternity or priests of St. Clement.

⁴ The copper cross was probably a processional cross.

⁵ Candlesticks of latten, an alloy of copper and zinc.

⁶ Standards of latten seem to mean candelabra which stood on the floor.

⁷ A little bell which is rung to give notice of the approach of the Host when carried in procession, and also in other offices of the Roman Catholic Church.

⁸ Bars of iron, probably to fasten the sepulchre in which the consecrated Host was deposited on Good Friday until Easter Day.

⁹ A small iron crow, probably to perform the ceremony of opening the sepulchre on Easter Day.

¹⁰ Basin for washing the hands of the priest at Mass.

¹¹ Censers. Vessels to burn frankincense in.

¹² A small vessel in shape of a ship or boat to hold the frankincense.

¹³ A fire-shovel.

¹⁴ A chrismatory, or vessel for the holy oil.

¹⁵ Pockets for the corporals.

¹⁶ A narrow scarf or band thrown over the priest's neck and descending to his feet.

¹⁷ The holy-water stock, for sprinkling holy water from the vessel called the stoup.

It' a lanttarn.
 It' ij hally brede basckatts.
 It' a valle for the awttare.¹
 It' a clothe for the rode.²
 It' iiij stavys³ for the canapy.
 It' iiij stavys w^t castelles⁴ for to carry lyght abowght the sakar-
 mentt.
 It' a cheste in the vestry wt barrys of yarne, and a boltte of yarne
 w^t ij grette hangyng lokes.
 It' iiij other chests belonging to the chyrche.
 It' the lesse of Horseydowne,⁵ w^t dyvars othar wryttyngs lyyng in
 the aforesayed chests.
 It' a banar clothe of grene scylke for the crosse wt the trenyte⁶
 upon ytte.
 It' ij flags of sylke w^t the Queenys armys in them.⁷
 It' vj bannars of scylke.
 It' a stremare of bokerame w^t Sent George apone yt.⁸
 It' ix banar polys.
 It' a crussyfyxe of whyte sylke, gyvyne by Mastres Blanke,⁹ and
 sette apone the best awttar clothe.
 It' ij grette kusschynes kov'ed and stuft w^t fethars.¹⁰

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

[1764, pp. 359-360.]

Happening lately to pass by the church of St. Saviour, in the borough, which is now thoroughly repairing for the third time within the present century, my curiosity led me to take a view of that ancient pile, the body of which was first built in the twelfth century, and about 300 years after rebuilt probably on the original plan, as

¹ Veil for the altar, used from Passion Sunday till Easter Day.

² A cloth to cover the holy rood, from Passion Sunday till Good Friday.

³ Staves to support the canopy when carried over the Host in procession.

⁴ Staves with lanterns in the form of castles, to be used in visiting the sick at night.

⁵ Horseydown, now Horslydown, was then a large down or grazing-field, containing 16 acres, belonging to the parish of St. Olave, in which the parishioners turned out their *horses* and cattle to graze (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. v., p. 15).

⁶ Banners of green were used in procession on vigils and fasts, and often had depicted on them either the personified representation of the Trinity, or more frequently the heraldic emblem or diagram, drawn in a triangular form, and reading "Pater est Deus," etc.

⁷ Processional banners.

⁸ This is the second time we meet with St. George in this inventory, but I do not find that he had any particular connection with the church.

⁹ Thomas Blancke was Sheriff of London in 1574, and Lord Mayor, as Sir Thomas, in 1582.

¹⁰ Cushions for the priest to kneel upon at the altar.

appears by the style in which we now see it. As it is reckoned the largest parish church in England, and as the view is only to keep it weather-tight, these repairs in general are made greatly at the expense of the ornaments with which our more pious ancestors decorated these buildings. The small remains of ancient monuments are demolished or removed, or smeared over with plain painting or plastering, blending all distinctions of blazonry and inscriptions in one common colour. It is amazing how little concern we show for the evidences of our ancestors in the article of church monuments. How many precious fragments have been removed in Westminster Abbey to make way for modern cenotaphs ! How many were lost by the new paving of York Minster ! Of the fine collection of tombs of the Vere family, at Earl's Coln in Essex, only three remain. The monuments of some of the Magnavilles, Earls of Essex, at Bilegh Abbey, near Malden, in the same county, have lately been broken to pieces. Those of the Rattcliffes, Earls of Sussex, of much later date, are exposed to the injuries of the weather by the decay of the chapel at Boreham, near Chelmsford. The beautiful chapel behind the high altar of St. David's Cathedral is tumbling piecemeal for want of lead on its roof, and the ornaments and monuments that escape the outrages of idle boys are applied to the repairs of the church. These are a few out of many instances of neglect ; those of monuments defaced or altered, by what is called repairs, are too numerous to be recited.

Mr. John Levy, the present churchwarden of St. Saviour's, wants only influence to preserve what is valuable in the monumental way in this church. Not long since he, by advertisement in one of the daily papers, invited all who chose it to repair family or other monuments, of which he inserted a list. But I find that only two or three of the more modern tombs have met with friends to repair them. The tomb of old Gower in the north aisle of St. John's chapel of his own founding, is threatened with a general wash of one colour, if no charitable antiquarian will rescue it at the expense of ten guineas, for so much the painter asks for restoring it to the original state. It was repaired and new painted about twenty years ago with the rest of the church, but though the original colours were restored, the form of the letter of the several inscriptions, and, most probably, the habits of the emblematical figures painted at the back of it, were not preserved. The tomb is altar-fashion under a canopy of three pointed arches, the basis of the middlemost terminating in front in roses, and behind in cherubs, which, together with the tracery of the arches, have all been gilt. Against the wall were painted in three compartments corresponding with the arches three female figures representing Pity, Mercy, and Charity, crowned with ducal coronets, and holding scrolls with these inscriptions in old French. On that held by Charity :

"En toy qui est fitz de dieu le pere
Sauve soit qui gist sous ceste pierre."

On that in the hands of Mercy :

"O bon Jesu fait toy Mercy
A l'ame dont le corps gist icy."

On that belonging to Pity :

"Pour ta Pitie Jesu regarde,
Et mest ceste ame sauve-garde."

At present only the face of the middle figure remains, but all the scrolls are very fresh, and inscribed with Roman capitals on a gold ground. The figure of the poet in stone lies on the table of the tomb in a scarlet gown, with a gold collar of SS about his neck, his hair flowing and curled, his beard small and pointed, and a fillet with four roses round his head, which rests on the three books written by him and inscribed :

"Speculum Meditantis, Vox Clamantis, & Confessio Amantis."

The letters of these are likewise Roman capitals, though the original small black letters appear underneath where the plaster is broken off. At his feet is a broken lion, and above them on a shield in relief his arms—Argent, on a chevron azure, three leopard's heads, or, langued proper. Crest : a talbot sciant. Under the women are the following lines in Roman capitals also :

"Armigeri scutum nihil a modo fert tibi tutum
Reddidit immolatum morti generale tributum.
Spiritus erutum se gaudeat esse solutum,
Est ubi virtutum regnum sine labe statutum."

And on the ledge of the tomb this inscription in the same characters, the old one's appearing through :

"Hic jacet Johannes Gower arm. Anglorum poeta celeberrimus & huic sarco edific. benefact. insignis. vixit temporibus Ed."

The damage this whole monument has sustained by time is very small. I would therefore, by the channel of your useful Magazine, recommend it to the Society of Antiquaries to revive the beauty of this venerable piece, since the parishioners will not do it, nor suffer it to remain in its present state. There is no time to be lost, the principal repairs being nearly finished. Should any person not perfectly versed in the monumental style of that age be disposed to bestow any regard on this tomb, great care should be taken that the masons and painters do not scrape off any part of the ornaments, or alter the features of the face, which may possibly be as good a representation of the poet as the artists of those times could express. It is the only one we have, and may deserve a place among the illustrious heads as much as that of King Edward, from his statue over the gate of Carnarvon Castle, which is more exposed to the weather. They should likewise particularly attend to the dresses of

the women, which are of the religious kind, and to the forms of the letters and the spelling of the old French, which is certainly incorrectly printed in Stowe and the "History of Surrey."

[1823, *Part II.*, p. 207.]

In the venerable church of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, is a monument to the memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London, on which is the following poetical inscription :

"Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had ;
Even so is man whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done !
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow lies,
The gourd consumes, the man he dies."

I had somewhere heard these lines ascribed to Quarles, the well-known author of "Emblems," etc., and I hinted as much to Mr. Nightingale, who, in the recently-published description of the church, p. 92, agreed with me, and thought the figurative language of the inscription might well enough justify a conjecture of that kind.

When, however, I read the poem by Strode, entitled "Of Death and Resurrection," in the July Magazine, p. 8 [see *post*, p. 175], so exactly resembling the above, not only in language and idea, but possessing all its quaintness of expression, so much so as to appear parodies on each other, I could scarcely fail in concluding that they were both written by the same person. I therefore send you the above copy of the inscription, on which, perhaps, E. Hood may be able to throw some further light.

The monument has no date, nor is the period of its erection given by Mr. Nightingale. By the prose inscription on it, it appears to have been erected, subsequent to the year 1616, by a descendant or relation of the Alderman. The style of the monument well agrees with the period at which both these poets lived, and it therefore affords no conclusion as to which of them the inscription was written by. As, however, such inquiries are, I believe, agreeable to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, you will probably think the above observations worthy of notice.

E. I. C.

[1828, *Part II.*, pp. 500-501.]

The much-talked-of and long-procrastinated repair of the magnificent parish church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is again brought before the vestry, and again opposed by the party who have hitherto been

the means of preventing the accomplishment of this desirable object. That so fine a church should remain in a state of neglect and decay in an age when the preservation of our national antiquities is so much encouraged argues very unfavourably for the intelligence and liberality of the Borough of Southwark; and it is to be deplored that so beautiful a memorial of past ages, interesting not only as a work of art, but for the historical recollections connected with it, should be at all under the control of persons who have neither taste to discern its beauties nor feeling to appreciate its merits.

The question at issue is whether Mr. Gwilt's plans for the gradual restoration of the church are to be proceeded with, or whether a new church in the style of the neighbouring meeting-houses is to usurp its place. Now one of the learned Thebans of the vestry having discovered that the buttresses are "undermined," argues most forcibly the necessity of taking down the present structure and building a new church.

Your readers will ask, Why are the parishioners so zealous for incurring an additional expense? The question is answered easily. Very large funds are at the command of the parish and available for the purpose; but if a two-penny rate had been wanted for the purpose either of repairing or re-edification, we should have seen these zealous church-builders among the first to cry out against rates and taxes for the maintenance of a church which they perhaps have only visited in their character of orators.

The choir, it is generally known, has been restored from the excellent designs of Mr. Gwilt; how well that has been effected is not my purpose to speak at present, the work being still unfinished. The transepts are now partitioned off from the church by white-washed brick walls with mean glazed windows in them which were erected to prevent the repairs from interfering with divine service. The choir is occupied with temporary benches, and the pulpit set up in the middle of it, like the rostrum of a Dissenting meeting; in this unfinished state, to the detriment of the congregation and divine service (for seats for many hundreds of persons in the transepts are in consequence rendered useless), has the church remained for more than one year. From one of the handsomest parochial churches in London, St. Saviour's has degenerated into the meanest; it once looked like a cathedral, it now in some parts is little better than a barn.

The state of the church has never been publicly noticed with the attention it deserved, although the public press has more than once alluded to the subject, and, with that degree of historical accuracy so eminently displayed in the newspapers of the day, has gravely announced that the court in which the awful Bonner exercised his tyrannical and cruel sway actually exists in this church. Wonderful discovery!

To anyone who can justly appreciate the truly sublime features of Pointed architecture, of which the present church is so fine a specimen—to any one who feels a respect for our unrivalled Established Church, the present disgraceful state of the building is a matter of profound grief; and it appears to me surprising that the interference of the diocesan has not been called forth to accomplish what the jarring members of the vestry will never effect. Let me, therefore, through your pages, call the attention of the public to the subject; let me entreat such persons as possess any influence in the world of taste to exert that influence to make the repairs of the church a national concern. To anticipate the attention of the members of either House of Parliament would not perhaps be delicate, as the subject will probably ere long occupy a portion of their attention; but when that event arrives, I trust the select but respectable body which exerts itself to uphold the present edifice will meet that support which its exertions deserve.

When we refer to what has been done at Malmesbury, Tewkesbury, and many other churches which possess no peculiar fund available for repairs; when even at Romsey what little has been done is well done, it will be seen that parishes possessing similar magnificent churches are proud of the treasures in their care, and that the parishioners exert themselves for the preservation of such treasures. There is scarcely a neighbourhood in England except the Bœotian spot above named in which the existence of an edifice like the present would not awaken not only enthusiastic, but universal, feelings in its favour; but to talk of pulling down such a church and building a flimsy new one in its place—the idea is insufferable!

Of Mr. Gwilt personally I know nothing; with his works at this church I am better acquainted. His designs for a portion of the unaccomplished restorations have been exhibited at Somerset House, and show that no falling off from the perfection displayed in the choir will occur. Whether, therefore, your readers agree with me as to the propriety of restoring the present church or not, I can at least claim the merit of having made this appeal without any interested or partial motives, in favour of a gentleman whom I never saw and whom I only know as a respectable, and certainly, judging by his designs in this church, a talented architect and who is, from many circumstances, the most proper person to accomplish the desirable work of restoration.

E. I. C.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 103-104.]

Strange and fearful rumours are once more afloat that the venerable and noble edifice of St. Mary Overy's, now St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, is about to be partially destroyed, through the sapience and economy of an official knot of worthy burghers, who,

though they may be very excellent and prudent judges of matters of business behind their counters (I speak it with no disrespect for commercial pursuits), are certainly totally disqualified from their habits and occupations to direct repairs or alterations in our public edifices. I will consider (by an extension of charity) that these voluntary desecrators of our fine old Gothic fanes are actuated by no puritanical hostility, arising from the assumed superior illumination of dissent against our national Church, although, alas ! constituted as parish authorities now frequently are, such a feeling, either openly or insidiously, may acquire influence and prevail. I will consider them combined merely in a committee of economy, and that their intention is but summarily to get rid of such parts of the venerable edifice as it would require a considerable sum to repair. But will it be believed or endured, that in an age in which the architectural improvement of the British Metropolis is so much sought and pursued at a lavish expenditure, this noble and now almost solitary remnant of ancient ecclesiastical architecture within the limits of the City of London should be swept from the surface of the earth or disfigured on the paltry plea of pecuniary expediency ? Is it of no importance to the effect of the magnificent bridge which is now in the course of rapid completion across the Thames, that its southern approach should be seen in combination with so splendid a monument of the piety of our forefathers ?

When the destruction of the hall of Eltham Palace was meditated, some members of the British Senate thought proper to raise a strong and effectual protest in its favour ; and will they suffer St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, to fall or be mutilated without a single word for its protection ? I do not believe it. It is only because these things are, in the first place, meditated so secretly, and consummated so suddenly, that they are effected without the interference of the members of the legislative and executive Government. I call upon them not silently to suffer this ancient and striking feature of our national architecture to be disfigured or destroyed. I call upon the Society of Antiquaries of London, as a body, once more to exert whatever influence they may possess to arrest such a measure. Be the parish of St. Saviour's really too poor to undertake the restoration of the building, surely a few thousands (whatever the state of public finance) would be cheerfully conceded by the City of London or Parliament for so reasonable an object. Let the building be repaired as nearly as possible on the principles of the original construction of its existing parts. A successful specimen of such an attempt is exhibited at the east end of the church, although I think it was somewhat dearly bought by the destruction of the ancient chapel contiguous, and the monuments which it contained.

The space cleared for the approaches to the new London Bridge most fortunately will throw the old church completely open to view ;

the houses which surround it are for the greater part of an old and valueless description, and nothing could be easier to effect than a commodious square of handsome buildings surrounding the church, which would be eagerly occupied by commercial men for their town residences. Let those whose interests it may concern look well to this ; and let all who love the history and ancient monuments of their native land unite in any way which may lie within their power to forward the object of this appeal.

For myself, Mr. Urban, I am an old friend and acquaintance of this conventual pile. Even in my boyish days I loitered in her long-drawn aisles, contemplated her embowered roof, listened to the swell of the organ and the chant of infant praise, surveyed the martial traits of the mailed Templar, her benefactor, or paused at the tomb of the chaplet-crowned old English minstrel Gower. I shall still watch her fate, and, if she must fall, or be dishonoured by the spirit of vandalism, I shall do my best to ring her knell, without respect of persons, in the ears of those who are the authors of the violence.

SUTHRIENSIS.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that the transepts of the church, which have been so long in a ruinous and disgraceful state, are to be repaired, and that the principal feature of the proposed mutilation is to be the lowering of the present roof, a design which will much injure the effect of the building, and at variance with the high-pointed style of Gothic in which it is constructed.

[1831, *Part I.*, p. 294.]

The altar-screen of York Minster has been saved from destruction by the exertions of the press. I have now to call for the aid of the same power to avert the threatened demolition of the Lady-Chapel of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. This part of the church is in the same style of architecture as the choir so lately restored with so much effect by Mr. Gwilt. It was a part of the church built in the reign of Henry III. by Bishop de Rupibus, and, as in all perfect churches, the Lady Chapel forms a complete and tasteful finish to the edifice ; more especially so does the elegant structure which forms the eastern extremity of St. Saviour's. To destroy it would be to inflict on the church an injury equal to the removal of the head from the body of a statue, and without it the church will appear an unfinished, half-destroyed, awkward pile of building. It is true that considerable sums of money have been raised by the parish for the repairs of the choir and the transepts, and now, the nave being declared dangerous, a large sum must necessarily be expended upon it—£20,000 it is said. But if the parish funds are not sufficient, or are not considered applicable to the purposes of the repairs of the Lady Chapel, why is not a subscription solicited ? Let the diocese

of Winchester be appealed to ; for this portion of the building has an especial claim on the diocese at large, being the spiritual court for the Deanery of Southwark. To the public it has claims of an extensive nature. As a beautiful specimen of ancient architecture it would interest the antiquary and the man of taste ; and as the scene of the trials of some of the martyrs of the Reformation, it has claims upon all who cherish an object on account of historical recollections connected with it. But the expense of the reparations necessary for the stability and decency of appearance of the structure is not the only reason for its destruction. The London Bridge approaches, which are peculiarly inimical to churches, are said to interfere with it, and that the committee which directs these works has decreed its destruction—for what reason I cannot tell, as a carriage-road now passes between it and the bridge, and which will become useless when the bridge is finished.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 401-403.]

A considerable portion of the public attention is directed at present to the venerable church of St. Mary Overy, commonly called St. Saviour's, Southwark, in consequence of its having been brought more in view by the removal of the houses in the borough to form the new street to London Bridge. The cautionary remarks of our correspondent "*Suthriensis*," p. 103, have not been, we trust, without their use. The parishioners seem now once more alive to the preservation of their venerable church, and have begun in good earnest to repair the southern transept. All we have to hope is that the architect employed will be content to tread in the steps of Mr. Gwilt, the former surveyor of the fabric, and who has restored the east end of the church in so highly a satisfactory manner. Many will doubtless now visit this noble pile who were before scarcely conscious of its existence. One monument it possesses of peculiar interest, to the memory of the immortal Gower, one of the fathers of English poesy and the friend of Chaucer. Happily this monument is in tolerable preservation, though sadly begrimed by dirt and paint ; but no doubt proper attention will be paid in due time to this interesting memorial.

This monument is well engraved by Mr. Gough in his "*Sepulchral Monuments*," who for the first time printed Gower's will, an antiquarian document of much interest. It fixed the time of Gower's death, before uncertain. He was born before 1340, and died in 1408.

An excellent article, containing all the notices that could be collected relative to Gower the poet by Mr. Nicolas, will be found in vol. ii. of the New Series of the *Retrospective Review*. By these notices the fact is established that the illustrious family of the Marquis of Stafford is no way related to "the moral Gower," as

had been stated by Mr. Todd in his "Illustrations of the Life and Writings of Gower." Gower was probably of a Suffolk, not a Yorkshire, family. He possessed the manor of Multon, Suffolk, as appears by his will. Among other curious documents, Mr. Nicolas gives a deed, supposed to have been executed by the poet, relating to lands in Suffolk, with the seal attached to it, and a presumptive pedigree of his family, from which it appears probable that his descendants were resident at Clapham, in Surrey.

The monument is also very delicately engraved in Mr. Blore's "Monumental Remains," accompanied by an interesting essay attributed to Dr. Bliss. The view herewith given is from a drawing by Mr. Nash (see Plate II.).

The monument is against the wall of the north aisle. It is entirely of stone, and consists of a canopy of three arches, with crocketed pediments parted by finials, and at the back of each pediment three niches, of which there are also seven in front of the altar-tomb.

Berthelet, in the introduction to the edition of the "Confessio Amantis," 1532, gives the following description of the three barbarous representations of Charity, Mercy, and Pity, which are now nearly obliterated, but which were painted against the wall within the three upper arches [*cf. ante*, p. 58]:

"Beside on the wall where he lieth, there be peinted three virgins, with crownes on their heades, one of the whiche is written Charitie, and she holdeth this deuise in her honde :

" 'En toy qui est fitz de dieu le pere
Sauve soit que gist sous cest pierre.'

"The second is written Mercie, which holdeth in her hand this diuise :

" 'O bon Jesu fait ta mercye
A l'ame dont le corps gist icy.'

"The thyrd of them is written Pitee, which holdeth in hir hande this diuise followinge :

" 'Pour la Pite Jesu regarde,
Et met cest alme en sauve garde.' "

On the top of the altar-tomb is the effigy of the poet, his head reclining on three volumes, inscribed "Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," and "Confessio Amantis." The hair falls in a large curl on his shoulders, and is crowned with a chaplet of four roses, with the words "ihu merci" repeated twice, each word being divided with a rose.* A long robe, closely buttoned down the front, extends from the neck to the feet, which are entirely covered. A collar of SS., from which is suspended a small swan, chained, the badge of

* Leland, "De Scriptoribus," says it is of ivy, intermixed with roses. This assertion, from the present appearance of the chaplet, seems altogether fanciful.

Henry IV.,* hangs from his neck ; his feet rest upon a lion, and above, within a panel of the side of the canopy, a shield is suspended, charged with his arms : Argent, on a chevron azure three leopards' heads or. Crest: On a cap of maintenance, a talbot passant. Under the figure of Mercy are these lines :

“ Armigeri scutum nihil a modo fert tibi tutum ;
Reddidit immolatum morti generale tributum ;
Spiritus erutum se gaudeat esse solutum ;
Est ubi virtutum regnum sine labe statutum.”

On the ledge of the tomb was an inscription, now entirely gone :

“ Hic jacet J. Gower, arm.
Angl. poeta celeberrimus ac
Huic sacro edificio benefac. insignis
Vixit temporibus Ed. III. et Ric. II.”

Adjoining to the monument there hung originally a table, granting 1,500 days of pardon, “ ab ecclesiâ ritè concessos,” for all those who devoutly prayed for his soul.

According to a MS. of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, the arms of Gower formerly stood in the highest south window of the body of the church near the roof.

In the “ Biographia Britannica,” it is said that Agnes, the poet's wife, is buried under the same tomb, but it does not appear upon what authority.

I am happy to inform “ Suthriensis ” [see *ante*, pp. 61-63], and such other of your readers who take any interest in the preservation of St. Saviour's Church, that the repairs of the transepts have commenced under the superintendence, as I am informed, of Mr. Wallace, the architect. The scaffold was only raised at the conclusion of the last month, since which time the works have proceeded with great alacrity. The roofs of both transepts have been removed. In the south wing a buttress is to be formed on the east side, in lieu of one which had been destroyed to admit of the erection of St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, and the walls, a medley of old and new ashlar, patched with brickwork, are to be faced with stone.

The question of repairing or rebuilding may now be considered as set at rest. The stand was made at the present repairs, which the Vestry having resolved upon carrying into effect, the restoration of

* The following curious notice was first published by Mr. Nicolas, from a record in the Duchy of Lancaster Office : “ In the 17 Ric. II. 1393-94, Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., is recorded to have presented ‘ un esquier John Gower ’ with a collar, and which there can be little doubt was bestowed on him in consequence of his having then become one of that Prince's retainers.” The poet is represented with this collar on his tomb ; but Mr. Nicolas remarks : “ As the Swan is believed not to have been assumed by Henry IV. until after the demise of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, in 1397, the Swan must have been given to Gower at a subsequent period.”

the building may be confidently looked forward to, as it would be a waste of money to repair the transepts if a new church was likely to be erected. I cannot help regretting the destruction of St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, which was effected in the same spirit of lopping off extraneous buildings by which Salisbury Cathedral was so severely injured in the never-to-be-forgotten alteration of the structure by Wyatt. Another chapel (the Bishop's) will share a similar fate; but if ever such a mutilation can be excusable, it will be so in this latter instance. The chapel is a complete excrescence; it entirely destroys the uniformity of the eastern end of our Lady's Chapel (a matchless piece of architecture in its original state), and its walls were so severely injured by a fire about a century ago as to be nearly rebuilt with brick, which has been done in an execrable Gothic style. Its removal, therefore, will be the less lamented than the other chapel, which appears to have been destroyed without any reason.

The appearance of the east end of the church, now laid open by the removal of the houses, is very striking; and when the Lady Chapel is restored, as I trust it soon will be, the edifice which possesses this grandeur will display much of the air of a cathedral. As a building it is a first-rate ornament to the Metropolis, and, if appropriately restored, will present one of the finest specimens of early Pointed architecture in existence.

The ancient and handsome monument of the poet Gower, owing to the dampness of the north side of the church, has suffered in appearance since the last repair in 1764, which, as Dr. Bliss observes in his interesting essay attached to the engraving in Mr. Blome's "Monumental Remains," "the gentlemen in authority at that period have not failed to commemorate." That it will receive due attention in the present repairs there can be little doubt; but should the parochial authorities deem themselves not to be justified in advancing the funds for the necessary embellishment, an appeal to the public will not, I trust, be made in vain.

In conclusion, I cannot help regretting that Mr. Gwilt was not engaged to finish the repairs he had begun; without any disparagement to the talents of the gentleman before named, it must be evident that an architect who had such opportunities of inspecting the present structure as Mr. Gwilt must be eminently qualified for the task of restoring it to its pristine splendour. He has already rebuilt the east end in a creditable manner, and which, though not absolutely faultless, is certainly one of the finest, if not actually the finest specimen of restoration of the present day. With so much of excellence, then, before him, let us hope that Mr. Wallace will, in his new works, neither detract from the perfection of the original building, nor fall short of the very superior merits of his predecessor; and, if a word of caution may be added, that he will recollect that

restoration, and not alteration, is expected from him by every admirer of ancient architecture. E. I. C.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 199-200.]

I take up the painful task of recording another mutilation of that interesting but ill-fated structure, St. Saviour's Church. On this day the workmen commenced the removal of the roof and ceiling of the entire nave, in pursuance of a barbarous resolution of the vestry, which had been previously passed, authorizing the removal of the roof, and directing the nave to be laid open to the weather. If this is followed, as I fear it too certainly will be, with the destruction of the Lady Chapel, one of the finest and most perfect monastic churches in existence will be reduced to a pile of deformity, and its beauties will only be contemplated by the antiquary with the same feelings as those with which he would regard the torso of a beautiful statue. The proximity of one of the awkward lines of road which forms an approach to the New London Bridge has greatly injured the view of St. Saviour's, but still, if the four gables of the Lady Chapel were restored according to the design of the one which is nearly perfect, in preference to the depressed termination which Mr. Gwilt has made the finish of the choir—if this were done economically and unostentatiously, the church would still be one of the noblest ornaments of the Metropolis, though buried in a hole, in common with St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Magnus's Church, by the eminently gifted designers of the London Bridge approaches. If, on the contrary, the nave is to be left to fall gradually into ruin, the Lady Chapel swept away, and shops or warehouses built on its site, how will posterity regret the barbarism which doomed so fine a structure as the remains of the church will then prove it to have been to destruction and ruin !

I am not aware whether any means are likely to be taken to stop the calamitous destruction of this building ; the diocesan has power to compel the parish to repair, and he has power to prevent any mutilation of the structure ; let us hope this power will be exerted.

The nave has in part been used for public worship ; the font is situated in it, and if it is allowed to fall to ruin the church must be curtailed of its accommodation. This is a sufficient reason to warrant the interference of any higher power. It may be urged that the Lady Chapel has not equal claims, that it forms no part of the church, and is a useless appendage to it. This, however, is not the fact ; it has been long made a burial-place for the wealthiest inhabitants of the parish, and is it to be endured that the remains of so many individuals whose relatives have purchased of the parish the right of sepulture there are to be turned out of their resting-places by the hands of labourers, in the same disgraceful manner as I have witnessed in two churches—St. Michael's and St. Katherine's—a

fate which even the bones of the unhappy suicide, who reposes in the cross-road within a few yards of the church, will not encounter, and that, too, when a few pounds would serve to preserve the old building, if sufficient funds cannot be raised to beautify it? When it is recollected that a very parsimonious outlay of public money preserved the great hall of Eltham Palace from untimely destruction; and when it is considered that for the purposes of reparation only no very serious sum is required, the interference of authority will not and cannot, except by the factious, be considered as improper or arbitrary.

In former times a better feeling was prevalent in the parish. The Bishop's Chapel (now destroyed), when damaged by a fire, was repaired and raised from its ruins, and the Lady Chapel, after being let to a baker, was repurchased and substantially repaired by the parish; but these feelings seem to have been dissipated, and have certainly not given way to better. It appears to have been an object of emulation at that time to preserve the church; now it seems a matter of perfect indifference whether it stands or falls.

Before I quit the subject of this church, I am induced to notice the ancient altar-screen which was discovered here, and which, when perfect, vied with those at Winchester and St. Albans. There is some mention made of a subscription to restore it to its pristine beauty, and I have good reason for saying that, if prudently set about, the expense would not be considerable. I have seen in the workshop of a very ingenious stone-mason* a canopy worked in stone (as a pattern) for the restoration of one of the defaced niches of which this elegant relic is composed. The mouldings, leaves, and tracery were excellently cut, in accordance with the very scanty remains of the old structure, and the restoration, even including the little figures which are attached as corbels to the pinnacles, is quite perfect. To restore the whole design to an equal state of perfection is a task attended with little difficulty, and might be accomplished at an expense far from ruinous. This notice may therefore be the means of accomplishing two objects: it may aid the subscriptions, and it may bring into notice the work of a very ingenious mechanic. Mr. Wallace, the architect, who has restored the transept, is, I understand, exerting himself to effect the renovation of the altar-screen in this style, and I heartily wish his endeavours may be crowned with success.

E. I. C.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 318-320.]

In your last Magazine you did me the honour to insert a letter on the projected destruction of St. Saviour's Church. Since I wrote, the work of demolition has been suspended; but, I add with regret, only suspended to be resumed at, I fear, a very short period. As I

* M. Frith, mason, Farndon Street, Commercial Road, Pimlico

mentioned in my last communication, the parishioners have determined on the destruction of the nave, it having been suggested by some parochial economist that it would be a saving to the parish to build a new church instead of repairing the old one. Now, after expending a large sum of money on the repairs already executed, it seems the very height of absurdity to think of deserting the choir and transepts entirely, and to erect a new church, by which a large portion of the entire building will be rendered useless. The roof which has been removed from the nave was not ancient ; it had been constructed most probably in the beginning of the last century, and instead of the lofty, acute angle of the ancient roof, was reduced to a very low pitch and covered with slate. I am not sufficiently acquainted with building practically to say whether the roof was or was not badly constructed, but I am strongly inclined to think that it failed from the badness of its construction and not from its age, and most certainly not from the decay of the walls. Within this roof was a handsome groined ceiling of wood, with numerous bosses, which has been destroyed with the outer roof, leaving the nave open to the sky, a melancholy picture of desolation. The aisles with their stone vaults are still perfect ; they require no rebuilding, and show, in common with most ancient buildings, the older parts remaining firm, whilst the modern are crumbling to decay. The massive and noble pillars, the work of the twelfth century, are all perfect except one ; the walls exhibit no signs of decay : they appear to be adequate to the support of a new roof, and strong enough to outlast any flimsy modern church which may be erected on their site. Unless every feeling of veneration for the ancient building is unhappily extinct in the parish, unless a love of novelty and a restless spirit of alteration alone directs the Vestry, and unless that body have sacrificed common-sense and common understanding on the altar of innovation, I shall still expect to see the old building rising majestic in something like its original beauty : but if, deaf to reason and blind to experience, the vestry come to the decision that it will be less expensive to build a new church than to repair the roof of an old one, every lover of antiquities will have cause to regret the ignorance and wilfulness which led to the destruction of one of the finest monastic churches in existence. I could dilate on the splendour of the old works : the four unrivalled arches which support the tower, the beautiful choir, which Salisbury itself does not surpass, and that choir restored by Mr. Gwilt in a manner which causes every antiquary to exult, and to close his eyes on the few, very few, faults, which are only to be detected by a critical eye. The transepts, too, which modern improvement had reduced to a skeleton, having also been restored, add much to the grandeur of the church, although the antiquary cannot but regret some fantastic attempts at improvement, as well as the flimsy and modern character of much of these

latter works ; and the more so when in the interior he turns from the choir, restored in stone without whitewash or plaster, to the compo ornaments of the transept, appearing as clean and trim as if "washed every morning with soap and water," as an excellent divine of our Church has observed of another modern restoration. Still, however much these things may offend the antiquary, he will even excuse the plasterer, when he sees that, notwithstanding his works, much of the original remains for his gratification ; but to witness the entire destruction of the nave, and a carpenter's Gothic erection, something above a meeting-house, arise in its place, is beyond calm reflection. The proposed new church, it is said, is to be built for £11,000, or some such sum. Is it possible to do so? Every man conversant with building must know that a church commensurate with the population of a parish like St. Saviour's cannot be built for anything like that sum ; perhaps the real amount would be double. And will anyone say that the nave will need an equal or a greater sum to restore it? I should require the testimony of high authority before I would yield my assent to such a proposition.

Among the most offensive circumstances attendant on the destruction of an ancient church is the disrespectful mode in which the dead are treated. Illustrious individuals who have slept for ages in their tombs are turned unceremoniously out of their resting-places, and moved about the church like articles of lumber. To instance Bishop Andrewes, who reposed in the centre of an ancient chapel taken down to make way for the encroachment of the London Bridge approaches : the Bishop's remains, with his tomb, were then moved to the Lady Chapel ; and when that ill-fated structure is destroyed, as I fear it soon will be, his bones and tomb will be removed into some other part of the church. In like manner the ashes of the poet Gower, which had reposed for four centuries in an elegant tomb* in the north aisle of the nave, are now removed with the tomb to the south transept, where the monument will stand with the feet towards the south ; and to make way for this alteration another monument which had been previously removed from the south aisle of the choir to the transept is taken down, and now lies in fragments in the ruined nave.

In addition to these circumstances, the manner in which the congregation have been accommodated for some years appears to be an evil which requires diocesan interference. The pulpit was first moved from the north-east angle of the transept to the centre of the choir ; it is now placed in front of the organ, the clergyman looking towards the altar, the reading-desk being on the opposite side, in uniformity with the modern arrangement. In this church the whole were formerly grouped together and affixed to the north-eastern pier

* See the engraving of this monument in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. c., part i., p. 401. [See *ante*, p. 64.]

of the tower. The pews and seats, some old and some new, are scattered about as if the place was a workshop instead of a church.

I conclude this letter, in which I have outstripped the bounds I intended, but I trust the importance of the subject will atone for its length; and with the hope that it may be the means of drawing the public attention to the church, and that, like York Cathedral, it may owe something to the press, I subscribe myself, E. I. C.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 34-40.]

The persevering exertions of the friends and admirers of antiquity saved York Cathedral from a greater mischance than that which the hand of the incendiary had inflicted. Let us hope that by means of the same exertions the impending fate of the Priory Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, may be averted. With this view, I beg to occupy a page in your Magazine with another notice. Though I have already more than once pressed the same subject upon your readers' attention, I feel no apology is necessary for again recurring to it. The friends of the ancient building are gaining strength. A sensation is excited in its favour which is mainly to be attributed to the notice bestowed by the public press on this interesting building; but, as considerable error seems to be abroad, it shall be the subject of the following letter to remove, in the first place, the erroneous notions which exist with respect to the Lady Chapel.

The advocates for the destruction of this portion of the building are evidently in error in supposing that it is an extraneous piece of building, in no way connected with the church. This is a serious but manifest error; and, if exposed, will no doubt induce some of the opposers of the existence of it to change their opinions. The Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's is a portion of the church situated at the east end of the building. It consists of four aisles in breadth and three in length, and the disposition is as follows: Of the four aisles which make up the breadth, the two external ones are continuations of the aisles of the choir; the other two are situated immediately behind the altar-screen, and make up together an extent equal in breadth to the nave, the architecture being in the best style of the thirteenth century. Now, inasmuch as the nave and transepts had been rebuilt in the fourteenth century, the exterior features of the choir and Lady Chapel were certainly different to the other portions; but any person taking the trouble to compare the mullions in the very singular windows in the north aisle of the choir with those on the south side of the Lady Chapel will perceive, not only that the same general features are prevalent in both, but that in fact the windows are perfect facsimiles of each other.* The four gables which form the eastern termination of the Lady Chapel contain triple

* To the architectural antiquary these windows are highly interesting, as presenting one of the earliest specimens of the mullioned window.

lancet windows in two series, which assimilate with those in the clerestory of the choir, except that there the central arch is alone pierced, the others being blank, an arrangement which arose from the architect's fear of weakening the walls of the choir by piercing the whole of the apertures, and so rendering it insufficient to sustain the stone vault. So far the exterior features of the structure show the work of one hand ; and though a buttress built by Mr. Gwilt on the restoration of the choir appears to make a distinction between the aisle and the Lady Chapel, such distinction is entirely modern, and is, after all, only made by an alteration in the cap of a buttress. Before the restoration, the rough flinty walls of the Lady Chapel and the aisle of the church showed plainly enough the workmanship of one period. Now, it is true, from the improved state of the choir and the neglect of the Lady Chapel, the latter certainly does, to fastidious eyes, present the appearance of an uncouth excrescence ; yet this is a fault easily removed by repair, and calls not for total destruction. In the interior the connection is the more striking. A spectator standing in either aisle of the choir would, if the wooden partition was removed, see the aisle terminated by a lancet window of three lights, and, if he looked to the vaulting, he would perceive it to be continued in a uniform design from the eastern wall of the transept to the aforesaid lancet window, without interruption, without any change of ornament, or any distinctive mark whatever, to show where the aisle terminated and where the Lady Chapel began. How, then, can it with any propriety be termed an excrescence ? It was built at the same time with, and is in the same style of architecture as, the choir. To an antiquary, or to anyone at all acquainted with the ancient ecclesiastical arrangement, it appears to bear the same relation to the church as the head does to the human body ; it is the appropriate finish, the harmonious termination, of a grand and beautiful design.

I shall be told that it is an excrescence, in so far as it is not wanted for the purposes of public worship, according to the ritual of the Church of England. I am ready to admit that, as far as mere utility is concerned, it is not a necessary part of the church ; but as every building consecrated for public worship in the Established Church is expected to present a handsome and imposing appearance, the parts of such a structure ought not to be tried solely by the test of utility. The steeple, for instance, is a necessary appendage, not only to contain the bells, but to add to the dignity of the structure, and to distinguish it from all secular buildings ; and if the architecture is Grecian, the portico also is almost indispensable.* View the dome of our cathedral, crowning the stupendous Metropolis, to

* If every part of a church which is merely ornamental is to be considered unworthy of preservation, what will become of the cariatidal porticoes of St. Pancras, for which the parish paid so dearly ?

which it is so proud an ornament. If a mere room for public worship was all that is required, the swelling cupola, the aspiring steeple, and the noble portico are all excrescences, and ought to be lopped off and destroyed ; but, inasmuch as they add to the dignity of the building, they are as much entitled to protection as those portions which possess the merit of utility. I may therefore affirm, without hesitation, that not only such parts of the church as are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the congregation and the performance of worship are essential, but also all those which add to the beauty and increase the dignity of the church as a building. Now, of this class is the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's. It is not required for public worship (of its uses I shall speak by-and-by), but its existence is absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity and beauty of the building. The church of which it forms a part is built on the perfect cathedral arrangement. It bears a resemblance in its ground plan to the matchless Cathedral of Salisbury, and if any part is destroyed, the harmony of the whole design is essentially injured. How, then, can the dignity of the church, as a building, be preserved if it is mutilated and denuded of an important member ? The ground plan, as it now exists, was laid down by the original architect, and the elevation raised as we now see it. To improve a finished design is a difficult, but to mutilate and destroy its proportions is an easy, task. The dedication of this part of the chapel to Our Lady is an accidental circumstance, and forms no part of the architect's plan ; to him it only constituted the appropriate finish and completion of his design ; and to whom it was to be dedicated, or for what purpose it was to be used, was to him a matter of no consequence. If it had never been dedicated to any saint, but had been only used as an ambulatory, still, it would have equally formed part of his design, and borne the same relation to the other parts as it still does. The question, therefore, is, not whether the Chapel of Our Lady, or the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Winchester, is to be preserved, but whether the integrity of the architect's plan is to be broken and its harmony destroyed, or whether a complete and perfect design is to be retained in its original state. I flatter myself I have said enough to rebut the assertion of its being an excrescence. A word now in favour of its existence on the ground of utility. It is now the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Winchester, and therefore has its use. This fact has been overlooked by the utilitarians.

I did intend to press the claims the building has to preservation upon Churchmen, on the score of the many who were here brought to the bar of Bishop Gardiner, to answer for their religious opinions in the dismal times of persecution ; but having already occupied so much of your time, I can only state that here was this court, and here still remains, or did until lately, in all probability, the very wainscotting of the very court in which Gardiner presided, and

before which several who afterwards obtained the crown of martyrdom where arraigned by their cruel persecutors.

Although I have trespassed so long, I must add a word or two on the Vestry, which was held a few days since to consider the propriety of pulling down the Lady Chapel.* I must own I blush when I hear a banker, a magistrate, and a gentleman treating the question as merely one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and expressing most gratuitously his contempt of "the book-reading lovers of antiquity," and I cannot help adding that it was with no small degree of pleasure and gratification that I read the very able and eloquent speech made by a legal gentleman in reply to the cold calculator who advocated the destruction of the pile. It is my misfortune, perhaps, that I cannot view this and many other subjects as mere pounds, shillings, and pence questions. I am (perhaps to my own disadvantage in the pounds, shillings, and pence way) a "book-reading lover of antiquity," and having derived a fund of instruction and amusement from such a line of reading, am not likely to deviate from it, however much it may be despised by men who look into no books but their ledgers, their journals, and their day-books; to whose admiration a dark, smoky counting-house offers higher claims than the temple or the cathedral; and in whose estimation the King's head on a sovereign is a piece of workmanship far above the Apollo or the Laocoon.

The destruction of the structure is postponed for the present, and whilst life is there is hope; and there is, moreover, a chance of my again troubling you on this subject, unless I hear, as I sincerely hope to do, that the Lord Bishop of the diocese has issued his mandate against the demolition. And one important reason to urge such a step is this: for many years the respectable part of the inhabitants of the borough have been buried in this chapel, for which large fees have been paid. Now, surely the diocesan will not allow families, who have paid heavily for the liberty of depositing the remains of their relatives within a building, to be in a worse situation than if they had paid only the common rate of burial-fees, and laid their relatives in the churchyard, where the remains of their friends would still be in consecrated ground, instead of the underground vaults and cellars of, perhaps—a banking-house.

E. I. C.

So intense an interest has been excited by the threatened demolition of the Lady Chapel at the east end of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark; so many persons of the first respectability and acknowledged judgment have stepped forward and voluntarily proffered their personal services to endeavour to defeat the measure, and their purse to contribute towards the restoration of the building, that I doubt not a few remarks on the subject will readily find admission

* See these addresses hereafter, p. 39 [*post*, p. 79].

in your pages, always open to the conservators of our national antiquities.

It is evident, from the rapid strides and insidious measures of the enemy, that promptitude, perseverance, and united activity are necessary to the success of so good and patriotic a cause.

The Bishop of Winchester is said (in the exercise of a mild and excellent judgment) to have refused his assent to the proposal, on the ground that nothing could justify the demolition of an edifice set apart for the worship of God but the indispensable necessity of a case affecting public convenience; but as the proposed measure was the very converse of this plea, he could not give it his approbation.

Scarcely has this just decision of an eminently respectable Christian Bishop been made known than we hear of the introduction of a Bill into the House of Commons for the purpose, it is said, of controlling his jurisdiction, and giving facility to that spoliation to which his "veto" would have legally set a bound!

It cannot, however, be, that a British House of Commons will consent to become the instruments of a base cupidity, which, in order to gain a few feet of ground for the purpose of erecting shops, warehouses, or other commercial buildings, would sweep from the surface of the earth a matchless edifice, that has for ages resounded with prayers and praises, addressed by our forefathers to the common Father of us all.

It will be a vain endeavour, even in days when party feeling unfortunately runs high, to give a party colouring to this matter, because those who can advisedly advocate such an act of barbarism will be disowned by every human being who has an iota of sound judgment, or respect for that one faith which unites all sects of real Christians in a universal consent to protect the places which are set apart for religious worship and instruction.

It has been shown to demonstration by a gentleman who has, on a late occasion, so eloquently advocated the cause of public taste that even on the question of "pounds, shillings, and pence"* the worshippers of Mammon must be the losers by the measure, because the restoration of St. Saviour's Church, in an open space, surrounded by buildings of a superior class, must tend to bring the neighbourhood of the borough into good repute, and to attract to it those who will, by their opulence, benefit the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Saviour's was erected in the middle of the thirteenth century, a period in which Gothic architecture flourished in elegant simplicity, and it consists of one uniform design, a nave, two transepts, a central tower (which should be open to view from within), a choir (lately correctly restored at great expense by the parish, under the superintendence of George Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A.), and the Chapel of the Virgin, which, in the superstition of the dark

* See speech of Thomas Saunders, Esq., F.S.A., as reported on p. 39 [p. 78].

ages of Christianity (as to matters of faith), was erected by the pious of that day behind the high altar. Now, certainly it may be admitted that the appearance of the exterior of the Lady Chapel, viewed from the opposite point on the bridge, is at present unsightly. Pantiles, excrescences of modern brickwork, etc., deform—nay, totally obscure—to the general observer the primitive appearance of the building; but a few simple observations will correct any misapprehensions arising from this unfavourable *coup-d'œil*. The Lady Chapel retains on the outside, even now, all its essential primitive forms of four high pointed roofs; and in the interior they constitute at the present time, without any mutilation, four avenues of groined arches, resting on light and elegant insulated pillars.

The Lady Chapel, moreover, as part of the original design, abuts against and props, as it were, the high altar of the church; remove it, and the east end of the church will inevitably fall on the heads of the "money-changers" who would erect their stalls in the temple. Will they aid the parish in rebuilding it?

Having now viewed this edifice from a near point on the magnificent new bridge, of which the church, in a restored state, would become so grand an appendage in perspective connection, let us look at it from the centre of the bridge, or from the city side of the river. St. Saviour's Church, from the great west door to the eastern extremity of the Lady Chapel, is in length some 250 feet; the tower rises from the centre. The nave, at present unroofed, lies open to the winds of heaven, to sapping damp and dislocating frosts; in this state, in a few years, the nave will no longer exist. The walls of the nave down, we have then the centre tower and the choir left standing, in deplorable and ridiculous aspect, to disgrace the moneyed interests of Southwark and her august parent. But this is not all: the Lady Chapel has been swept away to make room for a smug banking-house, duly edified in the pseudo-Greek style, and covered with some pecks of Roman cement. There stands the tower—there stands its only prop, the choir, shortened to little more than the tower's breadth by the excision of the Lady Chapel!

Antiquaries, artists, countrymen at large, you are not such fools as this! You will not construct a bridge, unrivalled, in its way, in Europe, that foreigners may stand on it and laugh at you!

Little more need be added than that the parish of St. Saviour's is, taken in the aggregate, poor; they certainly ought not to be burthened with the charge of restoration: they cannot sustain it. The Government, the City of London, the spirited part of the public at large, will contribute a sufficient fund to restore this important building, the only conspicuous one in the ancient Pointed style which remains to adorn London,* the queen of cities, the Augusta of ancient Britain, the emporium of the world!

A. J. K.

* It will be recollected that Southwark is a member of the City of London.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, held on January 5, Mr. Weston, banker, rose to propose that the proposition of the London Bridge committee should be adopted. He was of opinion that the parish was now called, from a regard of its own interest, and as a matter of duty, to consent to the removal of that part of the church called the Spiritual Court. They should not allow any nonsense of national pride to deter them from merging all other objects in their own advantage. The parishioners who pay rates should not be deluded by antique fame, or by the magnificence of masonry. They should look to the present times, and to themselves. The dilapidation of that old appendage, however beautiful, gorgeous, and noble, would still be a pecuniary saving to the householders. From a calculation he came to the conclusion that the householders would gain by its demolition. To be sure, the book-reading lovers of antiquity would cry, "Horrible !" With such men he had nothing to do—with such men he possessed no sympathy of feeling.

Mr. Saunders, solicitor and F.S.A., said that it was better for the meeting to confine itself to the definite object before it, and not wander into wild and extraneous discussion. The simple proposition was, Should the venerable old chapel attached to the church, the pride and ornament of the City of London, not of the parish alone, be pulled down to gratify the cupidity of a few, or should it be upheld (for it was still durable and strong) to reflect a glory on the parish, as a monument to which every citizen of the Empire would point the notice of a stranger with triumph and delight? This was not a cold question of pounds, shillings, and pence, but was an inspiring question of national glory, and of English disinterestedness. It was not a question whether the parish may save a miserable pittance by its dilapidation (and all the laboured arguments and calculations of the counting-house had as yet failed to convince him, as he was sure they had failed to convince every other reflecting man), or whether the rich and vaunting citizens of one of the most independent parishes in the wealthiest city in the world, would sacrifice a little (but no, there was no sacrifice) to retain, in its antique grandeur, a venerable pile, to which the learned and curious stranger would again say, as he often did before, to the personal knowledge of many who heard him : "Well, these islanders are not only, but have been, a mighty people—learned in the arts as they are great and proud in arms ; this style of architecture is their own, not borrowed from ancient models ; it is noble in its conception and lasting in its execution." (Great cheers.) Let it be recollected, too, that this chapel is the only consistorial court in the whole Diocese of Winchester in existence. Demolish it, and what will become of the interests of that important diocese? But retain it, and see what an advantage will be gained, by increasing the value of

houses in the neighbourhood. A splendid view will be thrown open at the Metropolitan entrance to this great city. Every man of common discernment must see the advantage of not choking up such an edifice in a crowded part of the city with the trumpery of temporary buildings. He had devoted much of his time to the study of the liberal arts and the cultivation of literature ; but it was as a man of business, a parishioner, and a citizen, that he would cry out against this outrage on public decency, and this inroad on the real interests of the parish. The parish, in point of money, the god of some men's idolatry, will suffer deeply. There is no man who does not see that, eventually, the preservation of the church and the formation of a free space about it will be pregnant with immense benefit. No one plan of any architect (and there are many) suggested the propriety of destroying the building, but all spoke of it as a thing that ought to be upheld. Will anyone deny this? Why not keep it as a vestry-hall? The parish wants such a place. Should not the parish imitate the noble example of the Fishmongers' Company, who a short time ago sacrificed a source of revenue to the splendour of their hall? If this building be levelled, what security is there that the mania of dilapidation would stop here? Then nothing, however sacred, can be safe from spoliation and ruin.

After some debate the question was postponed, but at a subsequent meeting was carried in the affirmative.

The following reasons against pulling down the Lady Chapel have been circulated, under the names of Messrs. Savage and Cottingham ; and as the opinions of architects of such merited eminence are deserving of the utmost attention, we think it desirable to insert them entire.

"Having been requested by some highly respectable gentlemen to give our opinions upon this projected spoliation, we have great pleasure in offering all the aid in our power to stay such irremediable mischief, and beg to say that our opinions perfectly concur against the measure, for the following reasons :

"Because it is one of the most chaste and elegant specimens of early Pointed architecture of the thirteenth century of which this country can boast.

"Because it is an important and necessary appendage to the venerable and beautiful edifice of the ancient Collegiate Church, and cannot be removed without destroying the splendid architectural effect of the whole structure.

"Because it is of the same date and in unison with the side aisles of the choir (which have been already restored with the most correct judgment), and communicates therewith in direct line : and because these beauties will now acquire additional value by being brought into view in a much more ample manner than heretofore, and with

an elevated horizon, when viewed from the southern grand approach to the new London Bridge, exactly as an artist would desire, whereby the grandeur of design and variety of outline of the whole composition will be exhibited to the greatest advantage.

“Because the eastern wall of the choir was never intended to be exposed below the roofs of the Consistorial Court, as is sufficiently proved by the ancient doorways of the gallery of the clerestory communicating with the roofs of this building, and which ancient doorways still remain. And the walls below are not of sufficient thickness to admit of arched recesses sufficiently deep to correspond in style with the architecture of the choir, without entirely destroying the remains of the magnificent altar-piece now in progress of restoration by subscription: and because a new design will be required for the parts exposed to view by the removal of the said chapel, to correspond with the able restoration already made of the choir end above the roofs of the said chapel, and for which new design there is not nor can be any authority whatever.

“Because, upon the dry question of pounds, shillings, and pence, we hesitate not to say that the perfect restoration of the Consistorial Court will cost less money than the necessary alteration to the east end of the choir in case of its removal. Notwithstanding the neglect which this beautiful edifice has suffered, it is still stable and firm in all its bearings: its beautiful clustered pillars are truly perpendicular; its pointed ribs are not at all displaced from their centres or intersections, and are capable of maintaining themselves for as many more centuries as they have already existed. The walls and elegant windows of the interior remain nearly perfect, while those of the exterior, although neglected and injured, have sufficient remains of their various parts to guide the architect to a perfect restoration of the whole, without the slightest innovation—a circumstance of the highest importance, as it enables us to hand down to distant posterity in all their original purity these splendid works, illustrating the skill and imaginative genius of our forefathers, and which, through neglect and want of taste, or more sordid motives, are daily suffered to crumble into dust.

“Because, if for no other reason, the parishioners require the use of the chapel for their numerous-attended parochial meetings as a vestry-hall.

“Because it is apprehended that the unworthy motive for destroying and removing the chapel is that houses may be built, so as again to encumber and obstruct the public view of this beautiful pile of building, which, be it remembered, is the third church in the Metropolis; and possessing, as it does, sufficient merit to attract the attention of all foreigners of taste visiting this country—to whom, as well as to our own countrymen it has ever been a subject of regret that our public buildings should, from an ill-judged parsimony, be

exhibited to so little advantage. It would therefore be an unaccountable perversity to neglect the opportunity now so fortunately given to remove the stigma in this instance. And there can be no question but that the leaving an ample view of this magnificent edifice will give great additional value and interest to this approach to the Metropolis, as was originally understood to be the intention of the London Bridge Committee, and as the honour of the parish and ornament of the Metropolis most imperiously require.

"We therefore trust that the chapel will be suffered to remain at least until an appeal is made to the public for providing the necessary resources for its restoration by subscription—which appeal we feel assured from the recent examples in respect of York and Hereford Cathedrals will not be made in vain, for an example equally valuable, and situated in the centre of the Metropolis.

"JAMES SAVAGE, 31, Essex Street.

"L. N. COTTINGHAM, Waterloo Bridge Road.

"14th January, 1832."

Since the above was written, a meeting in favour of the restoration of the chapel was held on January 21, when a conservative committee was decided upon, to which Mr. Taylor, the author of the "History of the Church and Parish," now in course of publication, acts as gratuitous secretary. And in furtherance of the object a declaration was prepared against the demolition: one in duplicate for the signatures of the parishioners, another for those of the friends of the restoration. Both are numerous and respectably signed; and to the latter may already be seen a collection of signatures which will be sure to meet with that attention which is ever due to exalted talent.

January 28.—We are happy to close this subject for the present with a more cheering prospect. A highly respectable meeting has taken place this day at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which (in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne) Arthur Pott, Esq., of Southwark, took the chair. A series of resolutions was passed and unanimously moved and seconded in very eloquent speeches from gentlemen of the first character as architects, antiquaries, and men of taste, all agreeing in their sentiments of the singular beauty of the Lady Chapel as a fabric inferior to none in the kingdom for the purity of its style, and remarkable also for many peculiar beauties in its construction.

These important resolutions among others were unanimously agreed to:

"That the parish of St. Saviour having expended upwards of £30,000 in the repairs of their magnificent Church, of which sum a debt of £8,000 is still unpaid, it is therefore expedient that all who take an interest in upholding the glory and reputation of their

country should forward those objects by enabling the parish to restore the Chapel of our Lady by a public subscription.

“That, as it is now ascertained that the New London Bridge Committee do not insist upon the ‘Chapel of our Lady’ being destroyed, a Committee be formed to promote the important local and national object of its restoration, by soliciting subscriptions, and acting in concert with the parishioners; and that an application be made to the London Bridge Committee to allow a more ample space for the view of the edifice by the public.”

At the moment of this sheet going to press we have not time or space to do justice to the high talent displayed by the respective speakers, among whom were Thomas Saunders, Esq. (who deserves the highest praise for calling the meeting together), William Paynter, Esq., barrister-at-law, the Rev. Mr. Wix, L. N. Cottingham, Esq., architect, James Savage, Esq., architect, George Gwilt, Esq., architect, T. F. Robinson, Esq., architect, Robert Wallace, Esq., the present architect of St. Saviour’s, W. Walton, Esq., F.S.A., barrister-at-law, Richard Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., A. J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., G. Woodfall, Esq., F.S.A., W. Etty, Esq., R.A., Sydney Taylor, Esq., and numerous other eminent individuals.

The meeting was assured by professional authority that £2,000 would restore the Lady Chapel, and that its wanton destruction would incur nearly as large a sum, in upholding the choir after the Lady Chapel was taken away. A subscription was then commenced, headed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who contributed £300; and several gentlemen various sums, from £50 downwards.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 101-106.]

Since our last report on this subject, so interesting to the feelings of all who value our venerable ecclesiastical structures, the exertions of Mr. Saunders and the other members of the committee have been so unremitting that we flatter ourselves the important object of preserving the chapel may be considered as already achieved. But much remains to be done to induce Parliament to compel the London Bridge Committee to grant a sufficient space to show this noble specimen of our national architecture to public view. Whilst thousands and tens of thousands are expended to open new avenues to one of the best of our modern Grecian parochial churches, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, it would be the height of pitifulness—we had almost said madness—to grudge a few additional feet of frontage to a building that would form so striking an architectural ornament on entering London from the south. Let anyone observe how grandly the noble column of Sir Christopher Wren shows itself to the eye now it is disencumbered of the surrounding buildings on the north bank of the Thames, and then say why the venerable ecclesiastical pile on the southern shore should be shut up from public view. The

question is not whether a large sum should be expended in taking down houses to open the view, but, the space being now clear, whether houses should again cover the ground. In short, whether a mean spirit of avarice should overcome what may be justly considered a matter of deep interest to all lovers of true taste and national glory. If by the continued pecuniary support of the public (for much still remains to be subscribed), this noble pile is thoroughly repaired, and a sufficient space can be obtained to exhibit its beauties to the eye, we hesitate not to say that those individuals who have come forward so handsomely in its support will be deserving, and will receive, a large share of commendation from the public voice.

A second meeting of the friends to the restoration was held on Saturday, February 18, at Willis's Rooms, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons that the London Bridge Committee might be directed to allow sufficient space for a view of the church and Lady Chapel.

P. F. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A., architect, was called to the chair.

A report of the proceedings from the commencement of the struggle for its preservation was then read. The report first spoke of "the great and persevering efforts of the parishioners." Although the London Bridge Committee made it a condition of an ultimate grant of only 70 feet frontage for the view of the church, that the ancient Lady Chapel should be destroyed, yet the parishioners, after a manly contest on February 9 and 10, recorded their votes :

For the preservation of the chapel	-	-	-	380
Against it	-	-	-	140
Majority	-	-	-	240

The report then noticed the firm determination of the Bishop of Winchester not to consent to the demolition of the chapel.

It appears that the wardens of the parish (who are deserving of the greatest praise for their exertions) addressed a memorial so early as November, 1830, to the London Bridge Committee, to induce them to leave open a sufficient space, and suggested 130 feet. The wardens stated the great value of the structure as an ornament to the Metropolis ; and that £28,000 (since increased to £34,000) had within the last few years been expended on it, and that the concurrent testimony of enlightened and professional men, and among them the engineer of the bridge (now Sir John Rennie), went to establish the value and importance of the structure as a public edifice ; and that there was not a man of taste in the kingdom who would not deprecate its being again shut out from public view.

On April 19, 1831, the parish resolved that the width of 60 feet offered by the London Bridge Committee was inadequate, and on October 15, 1831, adhered to their former resolution.

In October, 1831, the wardens memorialized the Treasury, stating that the London Bridge Committee had refused more than 60 feet, and that only on condition of taking down the chapel. They observed that this curious portion of the church, if restored, would be such as might fairly challenge competition with any parochial church in the kingdom. At a meeting of the Lords of the Treasury and the memorialists, the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury appeared to be in favour of a larger opening than 60 feet. The memorialists afterwards had the mortification to find on January 24 last that not more than 70 feet would be allowed, and that only provided that the parish agreed to a plan of the London Bridge Committee, embracing the removal of the chapel, and that the consent of the Bishop of Winchester to such removal could be obtained.

The parish not having consented to remove the chapel, and the London Bridge Committee adhering to their resolution of not more than 70 feet, although great part of those 70 feet (the site of the Bishop's Chapel) is already the property of the parish, the matter is referred for decision to a Committee of the House of Commons, sitting on a Bill brought in by the London Bridge Committee for improving the approaches to the new bridge, and the result of its decision will be looked forward to with intense interest by all true lovers of taste.

The subscription for the restoration of the chapel has proceeded successfully. About £1,600 has been subscribed. But as much again will be wanted, and we trust will be provided, in order that the opponents to the restoration of the chapel may not issue their taunts that the object in view cannot be accomplished for want of adequate funds.

When the report had been read, J. B. Nichols, Esq., moved that it should be received by the meeting. Having witnessed the exertions of the committee, he felt it his duty to come forward and declare his high sense of their conduct.

C. Pott, Esq., had great pleasure in seeing the meeting enter so warmly into the object for which they had assembled, and he was sure that the exertions now made would meet with the approbation of the public.

The resolution was put, and agreed to unanimously.

W. Paynter, Esq., proposed the next resolution, which was: "That it is the opinion of the meeting that the character of the British nation was raised in the estimation of foreigners by its stupendous public works, its literary productions, and its encouragement of the arts." He felt great pleasure in congratulating the meeting on the triumph that they had lately obtained. They had gained one point, but that was not enough; they had saved the chapel, but they had now to exert themselves to obtain an opening to it. The circumstances of the present day were very different from those of

the former meeting. At that meeting it was a matter of doubt as to whether the chapel would be saved or not. The result of the poll had decided this, and had redeemed the character of the parishioners of St. Saviour's. It now only remained with the public to come forward and assist to restore the chapel. As an ornament to London and the whole country, it had claims on the public generosity. The British public was never backward with its support on fitting occasions. No building had ever greater claims on the public than the Lady Chapel, were it only for the beauty of its architecture, its great antiquity, and the events which were connected with it. It was a connecting-link to bind the present to the past.

Sydney Taylor, Esq., said that, in rising to second the motion, he felt obliged to make a few observations in reference to what had taken place since the last meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern. Since that meeting a great victory had been obtained; the barbarians had been routed from their work of demolition. He was one of those who attended that meeting, not from a feeling of interest in the parish, but from a wish to preserve so noble a specimen of ancient architecture from the work of destruction. If the London Bridge Committee had given their sanction to this act of vandalism, he would ask them if it would be an improvement to the approaches to the new London Bridge to shut out from public view an edifice second only to Westminster Abbey. The public would never allow of such an act of barbarity. Westminster Abbey was superior in magnitude to St. Saviour's Church, but it did not surpass it in splendour of architecture. The centre tower of St. Saviour's Church was peculiarly interesting; it was the only one of the kind remaining in the Metropolis. The church showed the progressive advancement of Gothic architecture for a period of five or six centuries. It was the study of artists and the admiration of foreigners, and a distinguished ornament to the City of London. Westminster Abbey had more sublime historical interest about it—it was the great repository of the illustrious dead. But St. Saviour's Church was not merely interesting for its architecture, it was also interesting in a moral point of view. Within its walls lie interred the mortal remains of the father of English poetry, Gower. There also lie the remains of the venerable Bishop Andrewes, whose life was an example of virtue, and who was one of the greatest ornaments of religion. It has other records to support its claim which Westminster cannot boast. Here were exhibited the sullen frowns of the tyrant, and the sincere fortitude of the British martyrs. Here the apostles of our faith triumphed under the torture, and obtained by their sufferings civil and religious liberty for their posterity. Is this a place to be pulled down? Are the remains of those who rest under its roof to be scattered by the waggon-wheels of the votaries of Mammon? Yet

this would have taken place but for the timely opposition of the British public. He trusted the House of Commons would show its feelings on this occasion to be in unison with those of the public. When houses and streets were pulled down to expose to view St. Martin's Church, in the west end of the town, was St. Saviour's, one of the purest specimens of architecture in the Metropolis, to be bricked out of public view at the other end of the town? Whilst magnificent openings were left to lath and plaster and stucco deception at one end of the town, was there to be no opening left to a structure which all the art of the world would fail to equal? He could not believe it to be the spirit of improvement to prefer the mock glories of architecture to the real, the pretty and fantastic to the magnificent and sublime. How could they pretend to a love of architecture and the arts whilst they threw their best and noblest specimens away? (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Sam Wix moved the next resolution, namely: "That the sentiments of the majority of the parishioners of St. Saviour's are alike honourable to their good taste and feeling, and deserving the gratitude of the meeting and the public."

J. Britton, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

T. Saunders, Esq., proposed the next resolution, namely: "That the meeting was most anxious to redeem the pledge given to the parishioners of St. Saviour's, to restore the Lady Chapel without any expense to the parish." He had stated at the last meeting that the restoration of the chapel would be to the interest of the parish. He was happy to be able to say that the parish had come over to his opinion, and had supported him with a majority of 240. Since that time he had received the pledge of 180 other parishioners to support him if necessary. He felt proud also in being able to say that many of the parishioners had subscribed most liberally. The battle had been fought and won; but there was a secondary, though equally important, object to be obtained: they must yet obtain an opening to the church, else all their exertions would be rendered ineffectual. When St. Thomas's Hospital and the Lady Chapel were restored, they would present a grand feature of attraction on the southern approach to the new London Bridge.

W. Nash, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lock moved a resolution, expressing their sincere gratitude to the public press for their exertions on this and on all other occasions; which was seconded by Mr. Jackson, and carried amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. Nash proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders for his exertions on this occasion, which, having been seconded by Mr.

Nichols, was received by the meeting with cheers, and agreed to unanimously.

Other resolutions were passed, and the meeting separated.

You will with great satisfaction record the success which has attended the exertions of the advocates for the preservation of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's. The earnest of a liberal subscription has already placed the question of the restoration of the chapel on a sure basis; and before this article will be in the hands of your readers, I trust that they will have heard that the question now in agitation before the House of Commons upon the quantity of frontage to be allowed to the structure will be carried in the favour of an extended prospect of the entire church in its renewed glories. It is my intention to illustrate the external and internal views of the chapel, which will accompany this article, with a brief historical account of the Lady Chapel, in order to ascertain its probable age, and a few remarks on its architectural merits.

The Priory Church of St. Mary Overy owes its present grandeur in a great measure to the piety and liberality of several of the Bishops of Winchester; but it is not my purpose to enter further into the history of the structure than is necessary to elucidate the choir and Lady Chapel.

In consequence of a fire which happened in the early part of the thirteenth century, a great portion of the church was under the necessity of being rebuilt. The work was undertaken by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, 1205 to 1238, and is thus noticed in an ancient chronicle: "John' anno x^o (1208) Seynt Marie Overie was that yere begonne."*

The portion of the church which was built at this period could have been no other than the choir and Lady Chapel, as the nave is of an earlier date, and the transepts and tower of a later one. In the choir and Lady Chapel, then, we view the work of Bishop de Rupibus, and if no date had been assigned to the commencement of the work, the antiquary would have had little trouble in deducing from the architectural features of the building the date at which it was erected. In the solid pillars and acute arches, in the lancet windows and simple groined roof, may be viewed an unaltered building of the thirteenth century.†

The commencement of the structure having been thus fixed, let us endeavour to trace its completion, and we will first seek for information in the evidence which the building itself possesses. In sur-

* "A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483," first printed in 1827, by E. Tyrrell, Esq., Deputy Remembrancer of the City of London.

† This prelate also erected the Church of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, between 1210-20. The chancel and transepts still remain, and the style of architecture is similar to that of the church now under consideration.

veying the Lady Chapel, it will be seen that the east front displays the triple lancet windows and acute gables which mark the works erected about the date of the commencement of the structure; but in the south flank of the chapel there is a window in which the mullions and tracery, which subsequently formed so attractive an embellishment in Pointed architecture, are shown in their infancy. These windows the late Mr. Carter, perhaps the most zealous and indefatigable writer on our national architecture that ever existed, and who surveyed this church in 1808,* styles "the architectural three in one." Now, as this window assumes a different form to the lancet windows of the east front, being composed of a large arch divided into portions by subarches and circles, it is manifestly the work of a more recent period in the history of architecture than the simple lancet windows of the east front; but, at the same time, the form of the principal arch and the arrangement of the smaller ones will not allow it to be assigned to a period long subsequent to the commencement of the chapel. If we seek for a date in the history of the structure, we shall find that in 1273, Walter, Archbishop of York, granted thirty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to the fabric of this church, which fact proves that the church was not finished at that period. Here, then, this window comes in aid of history. Westminster Abbey, built between 1245 and 1280, contains windows resembling in their detail the one under consideration. Thus the completion of the Lady Chapel may, from the evidence afforded by its architecture, be fixed at the same period, the indulgence of Archbishop Walter having been the means of accomplishing the completion of the structure.

There are few buildings of ancient date in which the actual state of the building agrees so entirely with its history. The antiquary commonly finds dates to reconcile with appearances, which set all his study and his research at defiance. How valuable, then, is this structure, resting on evidence so well established, of which an act of brutal vandalism would have been the destruction.

The Lady Chapel, viewed in comparison with other edifices in the Metropolis, assimilates in its architecture with the choir of the Temple Church, A.D. 1240; parts of the north transept of Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1250; the chapel of Lambeth Palace, erected after 1210; and the crypt of Gisor's or Gerard's Hall, A.D. 1245. The style in which each of these structures is built is popularly designated the "lancet architecture," from the similitude of the points the windows to a surgeon's lancet; and of this description of architecture of St. Saviour's Church affords the largest specimen in London. The few ancient buildings in the Metropolis which have escaped the hand of time and accident, or have been spared

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., pp. 606, 699. [See *Gent. Mag. Lib.*, "Architectural Antiquities," part i., pp. 333-339.]

from violence, are still sufficient to enable the student to trace the history of architecture from the Norman Conquest to the period of the Reformation. With the White Tower and the crypt beneath Bow Church he may commence his researches, and prosecute them with St. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield, and the Temple Church, until he arrives at the adoption of the Pointed style. Of this style in its perfect form St. Mary Overy's choir and Lady Chapel will be his first specimen; for although the nave of this church and the circular church in the Temple afford earlier examples of Pointed arches, yet both these specimens possess a Norman character, which in the choir and Lady Chapel is quite abandoned. Specimens of the architecture of a subsequent period will be found here and elsewhere, which the limits of this article will not allow me to particularize. And if he extends his line of observation beyond the Metropolis, and views the present church in comparison with other buildings in the same style, the following list will point out the page it is entitled to occupy in the annals of the Pointed style :

De Lucy's work, Winchester Cathedral, between 1189 and 1204.

Rochester Cathedral (choir), between 1179 and 1222.

Wells Cathedral, between 1206 and 1243.

Choir and Lady Chapel of St. Mary, Overy, between 1208 and 1273.

Salisbury Cathedral, between 1220 and 1258.

York Cathedral, south transept, 1227.

„ „ north ditto, 1260.

It will be only necessary to add that, as St. Mary Overy's Church forms such an essential link in the chain of historical evidence relating to the progress of the Pointed style, its existence must be a matter of the greatest interest, not only to the antiquary, but to the artist, the historian, and the man of taste—to all, indeed, who wish to study with minuteness the history of their native country, its arts and customs, and its state in former times.

I shall now proceed to notice briefly a few of the architectural peculiarities of this interesting building.

In the north flank is a window of a still more modern date, perhaps as late as the reign of Edward II., which would almost give weight to the supposition that even at that early period an attempt at modernizing the chapel, if the expression is allowable, had been attempted; but, as the only settlement which has taken place in this chapel is apparent in this north wall, it is not improbable that this window was inserted in consequence of an early failure having occurred in that portion of the structure. Although the ancient altar-screen now forms a solid termination of the choir, it does not appear to have always been in that state. Anyone who has seen the Cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells will not fail to have remarked the beautiful effect produced by the Lady Chapels of both of those

churches, when viewed from the choir, through the open arches at the east end. In Wells especially, the Lady Chapel forms one of the most picturesque objects that can be imagined. It is highly probable that the Lady Chapel of St. Marie Overie was open to the choir in a like manner; but, in consequence, perhaps, of the draughts of air passing into the church, the arches were first filled up with elegant tracery, in the best style of Edward III.'s reign, and subsequently with masonry, when the splendid altar-screen was erected.*

At an early period a chapel was erected at the east end of the Lady Chapel, and, with a boldness of execution known only to the architects of our ancient buildings, one of the triple lancet windows, with a portion of its piers, was removed, and an arch of communication made between the chapel and the church. This extraneous structure was doubtless dedicated to some saint, but the name of the patron is lost, or became merged in the modern appellation of the Bishop's Chapel. In the summer of 1830 this chapel was removed, and the arch walled up; but on taking it down the lancet window in the gable of the principal structure was disclosed, which becomes a valuable document to aid the restoration of the entire structure. The mouldings of the chapel are simple, but bold; the prevailing ornament is the diagonal flower or dog-tooth moulding (as it is usually but improperly termed). The archivolt mouldings of the windows spring from small pillars attached to the piers, which are generally in a good state of preservation. At the north-east angle remains some workmanship of a later date, which seems to indicate the existence of an altar. Among this is a small statue of a saint. Such of your readers who may wish for a more detailed account of the structure at large will find an accurate survey by the late Mr. Carter in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., pp. 606, 699 [*Gent. Mag. Lib.*, "Architectural Antiquities," part i., pp. 333-339], who justly observes, with reference to this chapel, that "the whole scene is impressive and solemn."

Of the many vicissitudes this chapel has undergone since the Mass was sung, and the incense smoked, and the candles burnt before the altar of Our Lady, the most degrading was its conversion into a bakehouse, in which state of humiliation it continued for "threescore and some odde yeeres." I mention this to show an act of liberality in the parish at that time, which ought not to be forgotten at the present. In the year 1624, when the baker, with his fagots, and his ovens, and his hog-troughs, was ejected, the parish expended the sum of £200 on its repair; a sum, let it be recollected, which bears no comparison to the same amount at the present time.

* "At the back of the altar-screen of the choir are some fine tracery compartments, supposed once to give view through them into our Lady's Chapel."—CARTER.

The committee purpose to restore the Lady Chapel in the same style as the choir was so successfully restored by Mr. Gwilt. Instead, then, of the present patched and broken walls, partly brick and partly stone, a building will show itself at the entrance of London which the stranger will pause and admire; and when he sees such a splendid monument of art in a suburb, what will be his ideas of the wealth and magnificence of the Metropolis itself?

Of the proposed restorations it will be necessary for the information of those who have not seen the chapel in its present state to observe that neither of the four gables which are represented in our view are so perfect as they are there shown to be: the first and second are in the best state of preservation; the third and fourth have been bunglingly rebuilt in brick, without the least attempt at architectural display. The singular pinnacle at the north-east angle, covering a staircase turret (which is now concealed by a casing of brick, and crowned with a low-tiled roof), has been restored from a careful survey and admeasurement made by Mr. Cottingham,* to whom, indeed, the credit of the restored design is justly due; the open turret and spire are, of course, designed to harmonize with Mr. Gwilt's turrets at the angles of the choir.

Our interior view is taken from the eastern end of the north aisle of the choir; the perfect lancet window of three lights shown in the centre of the print is substituted for the arch of communication between this chapel and the former Bishop's Chapel; and in the distance may be seen a portion of the window styled by John Carter the "three in one," and before noticed, which is at present walled up. With the assistance of these prints, such of your readers who have not had an opportunity of visiting the Lady Chapel will be enabled to form an idea of what will be the result of the labours of the committee.

There have been numerous engravings published at different times of this chapel; there is a fine interior view in Moss's "History of St. Saviour's," 4to., 1818; and in Mr. Taylor's "History of the Church and Parish," now in course of publication, is contained a very accurate elevation of the east front of the Lady Chapel, as it now is, which, with the restored design, will form a valuable record to posterity of the extent of the restorations. In the same work is an interior view of the Lady Chapel, from a drawing by the late John Carter, and also an exterior view of the destroyed chapel, called the Bishop's Chapel.

Allow me to conclude this lengthened article with expressing my confident hope that the generosity of the public will enable the committee to restore the whole design in such a manner that the

* We are indebted to this gentleman for permission to copy our print of the outside of the Lady Chapel, from a fine folio plate he has lately published, for the benefit of the restoration fund.

Church of St. Mary Overy will become, what it anciently was—the glory and splendour of the southern district of the Metropolis.

E. I. C.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 501-502.]

It is right that the public should be informed through the medium of your friendly and watchful columns, of the course of proceedings in the noble and arduous struggle which has been, and is now, making for the restoration of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark, since your last notice. I have regarded (as yourself and the enlightened public have done) the progress of the efforts making for the restoration with intense anxiety; and as I happen to be acquainted, from the most correct source with the detail of the labours of the committee, I hasten to communicate, for the information of your numerous antiquarian readers, a short statement of the results hitherto.

The subscriptions to this time have amounted to £2,100, and a contract has been agreed to be entered into for the perfect restoration of the chapel, according to the designs of Mr. Gwilt, for £2,500, relying upon the generous further contributions of the public to make up the deficiency in the amount of the contract, and likewise that of the heavy expenses attendant on the contest both in the parish and in Parliament, which have been most kindly advanced by Mr. Saunders, whose exertions in the cause have been beyond all praise. In mentioning the name of this gentleman, identified as it is, and ever will be, with the restoration of the Lady Chapel, it is not too much to say that he has displayed a spirit of disinterested liberality and perseverance in this successful struggle for the preservation of a venerable gem of Early English architecture of which I scarcely know an instance of parallel. Doubly indebted will the chapel be to him, not only for personal exertions, which in themselves have been of the utmost value to the undertaking, but for an outlay of money which enabled the friends of the restoration to defeat their adversaries without crippling their resources, and impeding the objects of the subscription. Need I, then, add that every lover of antiquity will, when acquainted with these facts, rally round him, and cheerfully reimburse to him his expenditure. The work of restoration will shortly be begun, and when it is seen how far the accomplishment of the object of the subscription is owing to Mr. Saunders, his claims to public support will, I hope, be noticed as they deservedly require.

Whilst I rejoice at the probable successful efforts now adopting for the restoration of Crosby Hall and the venerable Abbey of St. Alban, I feel assured that great encouragement has been afforded in the prosecution of these works from the noble example of the exertions made for the restoration of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's.

Let it be recollected that the Lady Chapel Committee was the first formed of the several which are now in operation ; and whenever an association for a similar object is required the members composing it cannot do better than to remember what has there been done by the energy of an individual, and to take the proceedings of that committee as their model.

It is painful to add that the busy hand of opposition and attempted devastation is not at rest. Daily attempts are made to excite the minds of the parishioners by malignant and absurd hand-bills, to stop progress of the restoration of the chapel, and they must be met and exposed as they deserve to be.

Subscriptions will continue to be received by the treasurer and committee for the accomplishment of their praiseworthy design, and a further appeal to the liberality of the public will shortly be made. In the meantime, a performance of sacred music within the walls of the sacred and interesting edifice, and a sale of fancy articles at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, will take place in aid of the subscriptions to the fund, under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Arden, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and other distinguished individuals.

These facts I have felt it my duty, Mr. Urban, to communicate to you, the anxious and steady friend of the restoration of the chapel, that your readers may still, in common with a British public, continue their support to the cause, and cover the exertions of the committee with a glorious triumph, in the preservation and restoration of an interesting relic of the genius of our forefathers, and a splendid ornament of the south side of this great Metropolis.

EDWARD JOHN CARLOS.

[1832, *Part II.*, pp. 257-258.]

In a previous notice relative to the Lady Chapel it has been stated that a contract was entered into for the necessary works for the sum of £2,500, at which time the subscriptions did not amount to that sum ; still, the committee determined on proceeding with the work, feeling that the public looked up with confidence to them to see the furtherance of the object of the subscription speedily carried into effect. Through the very disinterested and spirited conduct of Mr. Saunders, evinced in his postponing until the grand object of the committee had been accomplished the payment of the very heavy debt due to him for expenses incurred in the course of the contest, the restoration is placed out of question. With the assistance of Mr. Gwilt, and from the respectability of the contractor, Mr. Hartley, of Southwark, there cannot be the least doubt that, when complete, the work will surpass even the most sanguine wishes of its warmest friends. The committee having done so much towards the fulfilment of it, the public will not fail, it is to be hoped,

to evince the liberality by which our countrymen have ever been distinguished ; and when it witnesses the determination with which the committee is proceeding to accomplish the ends of its formation, will pour into its treasury a sum sufficient to enable it to close its career with credit and efficiency.

On July 28 last the first stone of the restoration was laid ; but in consequence of this circumstance having taken place rather unexpectedly, no arrangement had been made for the ceremony, and it was therefore thought expedient that a cavity should be left behind the stone for the reception of any deposit, and that the work should proceed. It was not until August 24 that the several matters to be particularized were placed within a stone. By the favour of Mr. Gwilt, we can add a detailed account of the contents of the aperture, which will perhaps be interesting to those who may chance to be concerned in a similar undertaking.

The inscription is on a plate of copper, 6 inches by 6½, and the following is a correct copy :

“After a lapse of more than five hundred years from its original foundation, the first stone for the restoration of the Ladye Chapel was laid, July 28, 1832, by the concurring hands of John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., M.P., Georgiana-Matilda and Adeline, daughters of George Gwilt, F.S.A., Architect

“To rescue from impending destruction, and to preserve the venerable fabric, a contribution among private individuals was successfully promoted during the Wardenship of William Davis, Esq., by Thomas Saunders, F.S.A.

“Deo favente, Rege Gulielmo quarto, Wintoniæ Carolo Ricardo Episcopo munificentissimè adjuvante.”

The plate containing the inscription was bent in a cylindrical form, and placed in a glass bottle, containing in addition the following articles : At the bottom were fixed in regular succession a twopenny-piece of 1831, a threepenny-piece of 1832, a sixpence of 1831, his present Majesty's coronation medal (reverse forward), all in silver. A sovereign of 1832 (obverse forward), a fourpenny-piece of 1832, and a penny of silver ; a copperplate print of the east end of the church, prior to the restoration of the choir, published July 1, 1823, with letterpress description ; two impressions of the inscription taken from the plate ; a tastefully-printed bill of the fancy fair at Vauxhall ; and a card inscribed, “Deposited August 24, 1832. George Gwilt.”

The bottle, with its contents, was placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and the air being exhausted, the stopper was let down into its place by means of a collar of leather, and secured by a coating of sealing-wax. When the bottle was placed in the cavity, a *Morning Herald* of the day was also deposited with some other articles of less note by the bystanders, and also an ill-natured-hand bill circulated very silently about the parish, the last effusion of the malignity which has characterized the opposition to the measure, and

which has thus attained an immortalization it scarce deserved. The cavity was then filled with dry sand and finally closed.

The works have proceeded with much rapidity, and though a great portion of the south aisle was under the necessity of being rebuilt, the new facing of flints and ashlar has risen nearly to the first spay of the buttresses. We shall have occasion at a future time to speak of the works when they have attained a further degree of perfection; at present we have only to add that the friends of the restoration have a sure earnest of the fulfilment of their most ardent hopes, and a sample of workmanship has been displayed which will be an honour to the present age.

E. I. C.

[1833, *Part I.*, p. 254.]

The work of restoration of the exterior, with the exception of a few of the minor details, may now be regarded as completed. The scaffold has been taken away from the principal front, and the space before it thrown open by the removal of the sheds for the masons; the whole may therefore be viewed without impediment. The structure is already regarded with great interest by all classes of spectators. Such as have watched the restoration almost stone by stone, and remarked even its daily progress, are equally struck with admiration at the beauty of the structure and the completeness of the restoration as those who for the first time have seen it in a perfect state, and are therefore ignorant of the extent of the new works. When the former appearance of the building, dilapidated by the effects of time and neglect, and injured by partial and tasteless repairs, is forgotten, and the masonry of the new work shall have lost its freshness, then will the design be viewed with even greater satisfaction than at present; and few persons strangers to the former state will conceive that the antique-looking building before them is a restoration of the nineteenth century. Every praise is due to Mr. Gwilt for the scrupulous accuracy with which the mouldings and detail of the former design have been copied, and equally so for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the restoration of those parts which had been entirely lost. Of this the gables are instances; of these only two remained in anything like a perfect state, and it is due to Mr. Gwilt to say that the difference of size between the central gables and the lateral ones is a discovery made by him on a measurement of the existing portions; the four gables had been generally regarded as uniform, and to the variance in dimensions the design owes a tasteful feature. The ancients avoided a monotonous repetition of the same idea, and in accordance with this principle of sound taste the two central gables were constructed with a loftier pitch than the outer ones; trifling as this difference is, it creates a very good effect, and much improves the view of the chapel, and it is, moreover, a circumstance which had not been previously noticed.

The glazing of the windows will be enclosed in a tasteful framework designed entirely by Mr. Gwilt in close accordance with existing remains of works of the thirteenth century.* The aid of heraldry has been called in to embellish the structure, and when complete the effect of stained glass, it is to be hoped, will not be wanting to add to the general effect. The contractor has done his part with great credit, and when the cheapness as well as the expedition with which the whole has been effected are taken into consideration, the highest degree of public satisfaction may be justly anticipated. At a future period, when the whole of the works are concluded, a summary of the restoration will be given to form a faithful record of the extent of the renovation, which may fairly be pronounced to be the most complete and perfect example which has ever been effected. The committee are still under very heavy engagements; a very large sum is due to Mr. Saunders, the gentleman to whom this excellent work mainly owes its completion, but which there is every confidence in the liberality and justice of the public will be repaid to the full extent.

E. I. C.

[1833, *Part II.*, p. 104.]

After what has been done for St. Saviour's Church by the Lady Chapel Committee, it is a matter of surprise that no steps have been taken by the parish to preserve and secure the nave, which still remains uncovered, and exposed to the injurious effects of the weather. The portion of the church still used for Divine service is separated from the roofless nave by a screen of boards, scarcely sufficient to keep out the weather; and if measures are not speedily taken for the security and preservation of the nave, all that has been done—all the money which has been expended on the choir, the transept, and the Lady Chapel—may be done and expended in vain. If the nave remains as it does, another winter will no doubt see this large portion of the structure a complete ruin; and if the nave be removed, what degree of stability can be insured to the choir? The cruciform disposition of the church, having a tower in the centre of great weight, will, like all buildings of this form, remain stable whilst the entire structure is kept up; but destroy the nave, the arcades of which act as a counter-force against the thrust occasioned by the central tower, what stability can be insured to the choir? We have lately seen that a portion of the central tower of Bristol Cathedral has given way, and that in consequence Divine service has been suspended. It is obvious that this accident arose from the want of a sufficient buttress against the western pier of the structure. A like cause will at St. Saviour's produce the like effect. Why, then, are not measures taken to prevent the possibility of such an accident

* It is but justice to say that Mr. Gwilt has devoted his time and talents to this work gratuitously.

occurring there? There cannot be a better time to agitate the question in the parish than at present. The spirit of opposition which formerly existed, has, since the progress of the Lady Chapel, nearly subsided; and on the whole a better feeling perhaps never will exist upon the subject than at present. The question of the amount of the requisite rates ought not to be taken into consideration in this parish; for it is to be recollected that the parishioners are not subject to tithes. I hope, therefore, that this notice will be the means of causing the adoption of some measures for the restoration of this dilapidated portion of the structure. The press has effected much for the Lady Chapel; let us hope it will be equally successful in the cause of the nave.

E. I. C.

[1834, *Part II.*, pp. 486-487.]

During the three preceding months the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's has been thrown open to the public, and the committee sit there daily to receive subscriptions in aid of the debt still remaining due in respect of the restoration. I have the pleasure to record an interesting discovery which has lately been made in the nave of this church. A portion of the structure, to the discredit of the Metropolis, still remains without its roof. The sexton perceived that, at the western end of the south aisle, there were indications of arched work beneath the coat of plaster which covered the interior of the walls. He forthwith commenced the removal of the superficial covering, and three arches of the pointed form presented themselves to notice; a similar attempt brought to light three similar arches in the western wall. On clearing away the whole of the rubbish, the original pavement of the church appeared, composed of coloured tiles. The style of those arches resemble those which surround the circular aisle of the Temple Church, but they are the work of a more recent date; the mouldings are exceedingly bold and finely undercut, and are free from Norman detail. The small columns which sustain these have leaved capitals; and what is remarkable, one column in each series is absent, and its place is supplied by a corbel. In one of the western arches is a square formed of plastering, and marked with two concentric circles at the distance of 1 inch from each other; this was probably intended for an inscription, of which no trace remains at present. The north aisle has arches of a similar character, but the erection of a cistern there forbids any attempt to remove the plaster in that situation. The portion of the church where these remains exist is very interesting, and highly deserving the attention of every architectural antiquary. The doorways to the western tower, as well as an elaborate porch attached to the south aisle, are among the earliest, as well as the most beautiful specimens of the Pointed style of architecture in existence. They are important, as affording very early examples of Pointed architecture; and are not only

curious for their age, but in common with the whole of the nave, are highly interesting for the great beauty of their forms and details.

E. I. C.

[1834, *Part II.*, p. 90.]

June 21. A general meeting of the friends and subscribers to the restoration of this elegant building, was held in the chapel for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester, on the motion of J. I. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., was unanimously voted to the chair, and opened the business in an eloquent and appropriate address, in which his lordship adverted briefly but forcibly to the progress of the restoration.

The report was then read by the honorary secretary, Mr. E. I. Carlos, which detailed at length the proceedings of the committee. The preservation of the chapel, and the procuring a space of 130 feet in front, to afford a perfect view of the ancient church and the restored chapel, were the objects which have been successfully achieved by the committee.

We regretted to hear that the committee were under the necessity of making another appeal to the public, in consequence of the expenses attending the application to Parliament, and the contest in the parish, having, with the contract, far exceeded the subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
The entire amount of expenses, including £2,500, the sum paid to Mr. Hartley, the contractor, for the restoration, has been	3,760	14	9
The subscription only amounted to	2,634	2	0

Leaving a deficiency to be provided for of £1,126 12 9

The committee appeal to public liberality, to enable them to discharge this debt, and as it appears that the funds necessary for the purposes of the committee have been liberally advanced by Thomas Saunders, Esq., F.S.A., the gentleman to whose individual exertions the Lady Chapel was so much indebted, we trust that the appeal will be liberally received by the public, and that a gentleman who has so disinterestedly given up so much of his time, and devoted his most zealous services to the cause, will not be allowed to be a loser in a pecuniary point of view.

It gave us great pleasure to see the Lord Bishop of the diocese supported by the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Arden). The zealous support given by the excellent prelate to the undertaking in its early stages, attends the work to its conclusion.

The meeting was respectably attended ; besides the Lord Bishop of Winchester and Lord Arden, we observed J. I. Briscoe, Esq., M.P. ; J. Richards, Esq., M.P. ; the Rev. Drs. Dakins, Fancourt,

Russell, and Kenny ; the Rev. W. Mann and the Rev. W. Curling, Chaplains ; William Paynter and James Sydney Taylor, Esq., barristers-at-law ; P. H. Leathes, Esq., A. J. Kempe, Esq., R. Taylor, Esq., L. N. Cottingham, Esq., and G. R. Corner, Esq., Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries ; B. Harrison, Esq., Treasurer of Guy's Hospital ; Samuel Paynter, Esq., J. B. Burbage, Esq., John Woolley, Esq., and many other distinguished individuals.

It is satisfactory to add that upwards of £370 was collected at the meeting, including the munificent additional subscriptions of £100 from Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. ; £52 10s. from Messrs. C. A. and W. Potts ; 20 guineas each from Samuel Paynter and T. Saunders, Esq., F.S.A., and £20 from B. Harrison, Esq., besides many donations of £10 10s., and smaller sums from gentlemen who had previously subscribed.

[1835, *Part II.*, pp. 296-297.]

At a meeting of the committee for the restoration of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, held in the vestry-room of that edifice, August 13, it was unanimously resolved that application should be made to Parliament for a grant of a sum of money in aid of effecting this strictly public undertaking. The grounds of the committee's expectation that some assistance in this way will be conceded to them, are, that St. Saviour's Church is a conspicuous object and ornament in the line of the southern approach to the Metropolis, over the new London Bridge ; that it is a splendid specimen of the architectural taste of our forefathers, and that by attention to the preservation of such monuments, a national feeling for works of grandeur, symmetry, and elegance is diffused, while the tangible historic monuments of our country's annals are preserved. That the edifice has all the extent and grand proportions of a cathedral, being from the lowest door to the end of the retro choir, or Lady Chapel, upwards of 250 feet in length. But that the district by which, at the suppression of monasteries, it was purchased, is much too poor to be burthened with an expenditure for restoration, which cannot be calculated at less than £15,000, the parish having already expended nearly £30,000 on various portions of the sacred edifice, and upwards of £5,000 having been voluntarily subscribed by individuals in completing the Lady Chapel and Altar-Screen. That although a subscription through the Diocese of Winchester has been successfully begun by many of its respected clergy, yet evidently a very long time would elapse before a sufficient sum could be collected by the contributions of patriotic individuals to commence the work. In the meantime the unroofed dilapidated walls of the nave are fast falling to decay, and but a few years' delay would render it necessary rather to rebuild than to restore. The Lady Chapel at the east end, which has been so beautifully re-established in its pristine elegance by the voluntary

contributions of the public, is a proof that public feeling, in this polished age, is not dead to such matters ; and thence we may fairly infer that where a greater public effort is wanted to forward an object still more extensive and important, Parliamentary aid may be most reasonably solicited ; the purpose being strictly national, and therefore Parliamentary. What a magnificent pile would St. Saviour's Church present to the eye when properly restored by the hand which has so well revived the architectural elegancies of the Lady Chapel ! We should have the choir with its primitive groined roof, continued to the central tower which rises between the transepts ; the central tower open, as it originally was for a certain height upwards, like that of the Church of St. Cross at Winchester ; the groined choir and rich altar-screen have happily been already restored with most accurate attention to original details. To all this would be added, in two distant vistas viewed from either aisle, the light interlacing shafts and pointed windows of the Lady Chapel. Will the representatives of the British nation, a reformed Parliament, deny some few thousands from the public purse to effect a purpose so striking, so tasteful, so patriotic as this, which will be a monument of their wisdom and liberality to future ages ? Most certainly we trust they will not, but that they will show that there are occasions on which Englishmen are united in one common, generous sentiment and honest pride of country. And we entertain the better hope of the success of this application when we remember that which attended a representation made to the first reformed Parliament, the object of which was to secure a sufficient space to lay open this magnificent and venerable church with its appendages, to the public highway over the new London Bridge. In addition to the munificent patronage and zealous exertion of the Lord Bishop of the diocese in support of the noble work, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who most liberally contributed to the restoration of the Lady Chapel, has been pleased to sanction the generous endeavours which are now making for the complete restoration of this interesting and magnificent diocesan church, with his best wishes and warmest approbation.

The Rev. A. H. Kenney, D.D., the esteemed Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, has kindly consented to offer his services as secretary to the committee, which already comprises in its number the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey ; Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of Winchester ; Archdeacon Hoare, Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rev. Hugh James Rose, Charles Barclay, Esq., M.P. ; Richard Alsager, Esq., M.P. ; John Richards, Esq., M.P. ; Charles Pott, Esq. ; Benjamin Harrison, Esq. ; Samuel Paynter, Esq. ; J. Sydney Taylor, Esq. ; A. J. Kempe, Esq. ; J. B. Nichols, Esq. ; William Paynter, Esq. ; T. B. Burbidge, Esq. ; Edward Sells, Esq. ; Andrew Clark, Esq. ; Thomas Saunders, Esq. ; John Newman, Esq. ;

W. W. Nash, Esq.; P. H. Leathes, Esq.; and who, with the officiating clergy of the parish of St. Saviour's, and Henry Weston, Esq., banker, Southwark (the treasurer of the fund), have undertaken to receive contributions for this excellent work. A. J. K.

[1835, *Part I.*, pp. 602-606.]

During the last six weeks the monastic buildings adjacent to the north side of the ancient Priory Church of St. Mary Overy (now St. Saviour's Church) have been in progress in demolition, and now scarcely one stone remains upon another. A description of these relics, with a plan from recent measurements, will, I trust, be acceptable to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The remains were visited by the indefatigable John Carter in 1797, and again in 1808; the results he communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.^{*} Within the two periods much had been destroyed, but since the latter date, until the present final destruction, little change occurred, and the remains were nearly, or quite, in the same state as they are described to be by that excellent antiquary, and to whose brief but accurate survey I beg to refer your readers. I have been able to render a more particular and minute description, in consequence of having readier access to the buildings than could have been afforded at a period when they were occupied as warehouses.

The principal portion of these remains was a crypt, placed at a right angle with the church, and constituting the basement story to a hall or gallery of equal extent. It apparently formed the western side of a court or quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by buildings, having the present vestry and church to the south, an ancient range to the north, and a wall as the eastern boundary. An old foundation at a short distance from the eastern extremity of the church was brought to light upon the demolition of the houses for the approach to the bridge, and which may be considered as the boundary of the monastic buildings in that direction. The western side of the crypt partly abutted on the cloisters, and partly on a range of buildings of an earlier date, extending to the west. The north front was open to the water. The south wall was situated at the distance of 21 feet 5 inches from the north wall of the transept; the intervening space, used as a stable, was divided transversely by an ancient wall of brick, 3 feet in thickness, showing the remains of two lofty arches turned in the same material, of the age of Edward IV. The exterior features of the crypt and its superior edifice were much injured by modern repairs and alterations of a mean and inconsistent character. In the east front was a small window, nearly square, with a pointed head enclosed in a square

^{*} Vol. lxxviii., part ii., p. 606. [*Gent. Mag. Lib.*, "Architectural Antiquities," part i., pp. 333-339.]

label, No. 1 in plan, and near it an ancient doorway, No. 2 in the plan, similar in its character to the south door of Eltham Hall, of the time of Edward IV. ; the other openings, if there were any in the original work, had been enlarged into modern doorways. In the superstructure, two windows existed in the same front, one of which was walled up ; the remainder of the upright of the walls exhibited a mass of deformity, in consequence of the ancient work having been repaired with brick, and defaced with many windows, broke out without regard to taste or architectural effect.

The north wall, when visited by Mr. Carter, was concealed by the Crown public-house,* on the removal of which a door and window were discovered ; the door, like that in the east wall, had a low pointed arch (No. 5) and was of the same period. It was situated rather singularly at the corner of the front, and was evidently an enlargement of an older opening effected in all probability at the same time as the principal entrance to the court on the eastern side of the remains. Of this entrance, the pier of the arch existed, attached to the adjacent angle, the archivolt having been destroyed ; but on the removal of the buildings, a fine square-headed label belonging to this entrance was brought to light, the pier (No. 4) alone being visible when it was seen by Mr. Carter. The window in the north front (No. 6), though much defaced, showed the remains of a square-headed weather cornice, and though, at first sight, it might be mistaken for an insertion of the Tudor period, was of a much earlier date ; it was nearly square, and divided by a single mullion. Above had been originally a large window. The wall had been rebuilt at some period, and it only showed vestiges of jambs, some disjoined, and others in their places, so as to defy any attempt at restoration. Against the west side the earth had been raised to a height nearly equal to the crown of the vault ; the point of the arch of a window or doorway in the crypt might be seen above the surface of the earth which obscured the remainder, and in the upper wall, just above it, the arch of a window remained perfect, the weather cornice resting on busts greatly defaced. The tracery had been destroyed, and the opening bricked up. It was at least as early as the reign of Edward III.

The entire length was 95 feet 6 inches ; the breadth 33 feet 6 inches ; these measurements include the walls, which were 4 feet in thickness to the vaulting, where there was a break and a decrease in thickness. In the remainder of the elevation the walls were only 3 feet thick ; they were formed of rubble, and faced with Kentish rag in irregular courses, except in one part of the division (c) which showed in the interior a portion of ashlar work.

The interior, in its original state, must have presented a very

* The sign of this house (a crown) was carved in stone, and the form, as well as the eight bars, showed it to be anterior, at least, to the Great Rebellion.

interesting appearance. It contained in length, seven divisions ; and in breadth was made into two aisles by a central range of columns 5 feet 3 inches in height, octangular in plan, with a plinth of the same form, divided from the shaft by a chamfer, and the caps had a torus as a crowning member. The entire design was vaulted with arches and cross-springers resting on the columns, and on corbels attached to the side walls. The tranverse ribs alone were pointed ; these were sprung immediately from the points of support, the arches, which were round-headed, appearing to grow from the other conjoined ribs, and in consequence, a portion of their height was carried up perpendicularly. The ribs were semi-octangular, of a bold character, the spandrils filled in with chalk, repaired at different times, and in some instances with bricks, with the form of which the pieces composing the vault very well agreed. When the whole interior was divested of the more recent partition walls, the perspective must have been very grand ; it then presented two uniform aisles of about 80 feet in extent, forming a covered walk or cloister for exercise during foul weather in winter, and affording shelter from the sun's rays in the summer season. The accompanying plan will assist the more complete understanding of the ensuing description of the interior.

At the south end (*vide a* in plan) was a passage leading from the cloister to the crypt ; the extremity being closed with brick, showed it to have been an entrance. This entrance led into a small groined porch formed at the extremity of the eastern aisle, being narrower than the rest of the aisle, and separated from it by a break in the wall ; and here appeared the most important alteration which the design had sustained. The first division (*b*) was partitioned by two stone walls, which had the effect of converting the easternmost portion with the porch into a small room, the arch of entrance to which, in the northern wall, was of the same period, and in the same style as the doorcases before described. This portion retained its groins, which were singularly accommodated to meet the irregularity in the plan occasioned by the porch ; the effect of the alteration was to give a very picturesque effect to the apartment, the light streaming in from the small window on the eastern wall, and the seclusion of the place when the door was closed, might almost create the idea of its being the cell of some holy recluse. This portion forms the first subject in the engraving, for the drawing of which I am indebted to the friendship of Mr. G Buckler.

In the division running parallel with this, the groins had been destroyed, and a modern cellar-arch of brick substituted. The south wall was original. A pier at 3 feet from the east, would seem, by its quoins, to have once flanked an opening ; against it abutted a segment arch rising 3 feet 8 inches from the floor, the utility or design of which must be a matter of speculation ; the succeeding

division (*c*) was unaltered. This division had a doorway opposite to that in the east wall, as appeared by the jamb and other remains of a more ancient period than the present entrances. Northwards a brick wall, with a doorway having a flat arch turned in the same material and walled up,* bounded that portion of the crypt, and made it into a passage from the cloister to the court. The third division (*d*) was unaltered; it had a modern opening in the east wall, and was bounded on the north by a stone partition wall, with a doorway, almost a copy of that in the small room. Through this doorway the next two divisions (*e, f*) were approached; they were vacant, and had only a modern opening in the east wall. A brick wall of a more recent date than the previous one was the northern boundary. It had an arch in the eastern aisle which appeared never to have been used as a doorway. The two succeeding divisions (*g* and *h*) were open, and presented the most curious portion of the structure. A modern door opened into *h* from the east, and an acute pointed door opposite to it once formed a communication from some adjacent building; the style of this doorway proving it to be coeval with the crypt. A window or door, for it is difficult to say which, existed in the division *g*. It was much altered and had more the appearance of a door, though it may have been originally a window. The groining of the seventh division *h* was singularly disposed at the northern extremity; the wall was made into four irregular portions. In the one towards the west was a circular-headed niche, the second and fourth had the window and door which are described with the exterior.

The vaulting, which had hitherto been uniform, was here accommodated most singularly to the openings. The longitudinal arch being met at its crown by two ribs springing from the jambs of the window and forming a triangular plan; the half of the north-western cross-springer was in like manner interrupted by one of the same jambs and turned on one side, and in the eastern division the cross-springers were met at the crown of the arch by two other ribs springing from the jambs of the door and window, and by a third springing from a jamb attached to the eastern wall, at 1 foot 7 inches from the north, the existence of which establishes the originality of the entrance at that spot.

The line of section, and for which I am also indebted to Mr. G. Buckler, is between the divisions *e* and *f*; it shows the construction of the vaulting better than any description; in the background is seen the interior face of the northern wall, with the niche and the several jambs.

In various parts of the crypt the appearance of jambs, for which no opening exists at present, seems to demand some explanation.

One of such jambs with an arch has been already described as

* It is questionable whether this doorway was ever opened.

existing in the south wall ; this may have been a contrivance to resist the thrust of the vault ; there were, however, others in the eastern wall which are not so easily accounted for ; one existed in the division *f* near the partition wall ; another in *g*, in the western wall : in the division *d*, being that in which the ashlar work before noticed existed, were two jambs, between which the wall was recessed, and had the appearance of having been a doorway. These appearances can only be accounted for on the supposition that the crypt was not all of one period, and that the walls were older than the groining ; and this idea will alone account for the singularity of the vaulting at the north end, by supposing that it obtained its present form in consequence of its having been accommodated to prior openings. When, therefore, the vaulting was added, the former windows or doors to which the present useless jambs belonged, appear to have been filled up to strengthen the walls and enable them to sustain the increased pressure of the groined ceiling. The round-headed niche in the north wall is decidedly Norman ; this, with the other indications, will assist the inquirer in arriving at the true period of the construction of the building ; the walls may be attributed to the time of Henry I., when the Priory was built by the Normans, Pont d'Arche and Dauncy, A.D. 1106, and the remainder to the age of King John, when it was rebuilt after a fire, A.D. 1212. The stone partition walls and the door-cases were probably the work of Prior Burton, in whose time, 1485-1491, considerable works were going on. The older brick partition may have been the work of a subsequent prior ; the northern one, which is more modern, was probably built after the Reformation.

Above this crypt was a spacious hall most probably the refectory of the Priory. In 1795, when the remains were in a very perfect state, this hall is said, by Messrs. Concanen and Morgan, who conjointly wrote a "History of the Parish," to have had an oak roof supported by carved angels, with a lantern light in the centre, and a great window at the end. Several of the stone corbels on which this roof once rested remained ; they were 13 feet apart, and it would therefore appear that there were six principal beams in the entire length. The great window was entirely destroyed ; the existing piers seemed as if left only to puzzle the future antiquary. In the west wall was the window noticed in the exterior, and on the opposite side two narrow windows placed very close to each other. The mode of entrance to this hall could not be ascertained, but at the south-eastern corner was a jamb, having on the outside the hinges of a door ; at the period of the demolition there were no traces of any attached buildings in that direction, the doorway, therefore, either communicated with an external stair or a flying gallery attached to the building, which at one time occupied the space between the refectory and the transept.

It now only remains briefly to notice the ranges of buildings on the east and west sides of the pile which I have just described ; at No. 3 in the plan were three corbels attached to the wall ; at the distance of 15 feet eastward of this spot was another wall, which originally formed the interior of the range of buildings on the north side of the court of the Priory ; the existing remains of this wall extended to about 50 feet ; in the basement were two round-headed windows, and in the superstructure the remains of a fire-place in brickwork. The parallel wall which should have formed the northern part of these buildings had been quite removed.

On the western side of the crypt at No. 7 were other corbels, and near that point, and about 20 feet westward was a wall extending in that direction more than 100 feet, where it was returned northwards ; and about 18 feet from it was a large well bricked round and domed over.

On the site of this latter range of buildings were scattered many detached pieces of mouldings, some of which were Norman, and others of various ages up to the time of James I. The arch of a fireplace remained of the Tudor period, and another portion of a fireplace showed the guilloche and some other mouldings in the Italian style.

The earlier works were, unquestionably, the remains of the Prior's house, the later ones of the residence, which at the dissolution arose on its site, of the well-known Monteagle, or, as commonly called, Montague House, which tradition has connected with the mysterious letter which is said to have led to the discovery of the equally mysterious Gunpowder Plot.

After the existence of these remains had become known, it was surprising to see how greedily every bit of moulding was purchased by the hosts of collectors who gathered round the falling ruins, and to many of whom the Italian architecture of the remains of Monteagle House afforded a subject of embarrassment.

Monteagle House, when occupied as a residence, is said to have had a private entrance to the church ; this was no doubt through the Norman door lately opened in the north aisle of the nave, and the entrance was probably a part of the ancient cloisters, without doubt the private way of the Prior to the church, and so far it corroborates the supposition that the Prior's house was succeeded by the more modern residence. The family, though Catholics, were liable to punishment if they attended not the service of the Established Church ; the private entrance enabled them to evade the unjust law. This house in its turn gave way to time and the progress of alteration ; the Brick House, formerly known by that name, and which existed a few years since,* was not more than a century old, and the residue of the site was parcelled out into places of trade and other

* Engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1808, p. 777. [See *ante*, pp. 44-45.]

unworthy successors to the monastic dwelling. In a few months the very site will be erased, and large warehouses occupy the place of the peaceful dwellings of the Canons of St. Mary Overy, the retreats, in what are called dark ages, of learning, science, and the fine arts.

E. I. C.

[1835, *Part I.*, p. 493.]

On the destruction of the remains of the spacious hall of the Priory of St. Mary Overy I need not enlarge, as I hear it will not escape the notice of your intelligent correspondent, E. I. C. On the afternoon of the 6th instant I saw the massive eastern wall of this ancient refectory lifted up and thrown down by the force of levers with one mighty crash, which made the earth tremble, and raised a cloud of dust as high as the roof of the adjacent old Priory church. I remarked, in this ancient wall, that between every course of masonry had been thrust a layer of thin flat tiles about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. From one of the ruined arches were taken three of the stamped bricks which some years since were considered as Roman, but which Mr. Cruden's account of one discovered in a well at Gravesend, and six in my own possession, from the site of St. Katharine's near the Tower, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1832, prove to have been of the latter end of the reign of Henry VII., or the beginning of that of Henry VIII.

A. J. K.

[1836, *Part II.*, p. 531.]

On October 11 a meeting of the general committee for the restoration of the Lady Chapel was held in the vestry-room of St. Saviour's Church for the purpose of auditing the accounts and to devise some means for reimbursing the heavy debt which was owing to T. Saunders, Esq., and incurred through his liberal conduct in making every advance which was requisite for the completion of the undertaking. The whole amount of money expended in relation to the chapel and its completion (including £2,500 paid to the contractor), and for the proceedings in Parliament, the parish contest and poll, advertisements, etc., has amounted to £4,027 19s. 1d. There has been received from subscriptions and otherwise the sum of £3,410 15s. 6d., leaving a balance due of £617 3s. 7d. In regard to the proper steps to be taken for liquidating this balance, the committee recommend in their report that application be made to the separate committee for the joint purposes of the restoration of the nave and liquidation of the balance due for the Lady Chapel for the payment out of their fund of the sum of £100, subject to the sanction of the subscribers to such fund, towards the liquidation of the above balance; and that, for the purpose of discharging the remaining sum of £517 3s. 7d., the committee are of opinion that each of the members of the committee for the Lady Chapel should consider it both as a debt of honour and gratitude to exert every

effort to discharge the same. That such individual efforts of each member of the committee be directed not only to the obtaining further subscriptions amongst his private friends, but also from the public at large, including the present subscribers.

At a meeting of the committee on October 18, resolutions were passed in pursuance of this recommendation; and we may be allowed to add our earnest hope that a gentleman who has so essentially benefited the cause of the restoration will not be allowed to be a sufferer by this exercise of his generosity.

Workmen have been lately employed in excavating a large portion of the ground in Montague Close, near the river front of St. Saviour's Church, previous to the erection of warehouses; the ground has been excavated to the depth of 16 feet, and many curious remains of the old buildings have been discovered. A cell of about 8 feet square was found at considerable depth in the earth; it was formed of large red bricks, which, with the mortar used in its construction, were of such consistence as to resist for a long time the efforts of the workmen to break them up. Immense stone walls, the foundation of the old structure, were found cemented with concrete matter above 6 feet thick.

[1836, *Part II.*, pp. 641-643.]

The dilapidated and dangerous state of this noble edifice has again been brought forward, and it is to be hoped with a better chance of success than that which has hitherto attended the previous attempts which have been made to obtain the necessary funds for the repair of the nave, and to render the entire structure more efficient as a place of worship, and to insure its stability and permanency as a building.

On October 25, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey (Lord Walsingham) held his visitation at St. Saviour's Church, at which a number of the most respectable parishioners delivered to his Lordship a presentment of the state of the church. The nave, in the language of the document delivered to the Archdeacon (and to the truth of which every observer must bear witness) "is without a roof, and in a state of dangerous decay; a large portion of the wall (vaulting would have been a more appropriate term) having lately fallen in, more was expected to fall, and should a severe winter, with frost, follow the late rains, professional men entertained great doubts to what extent the safety of the tower and remaining parts of the church might be affected."

The ensuing clause is so important, from the information which it conveys, that no apology is necessary for giving it entire.

"We are fully aware of the many and peculiar privileges we enjoy under the Acts of Parliament of the 32 Henry VIII. and 23 Charles II. enlarged in the year 1816, by the 56 Geo. III. by which

Acts the Wardens of the Parish are constituted a corporation, having a common seal, and all messuages, lands hereditaments, and rents, and all other revenues and advantages and profits then in the possession of the Wardens of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen, were vested in such corporation. We also hold all our lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the Parish, for ever *exonerated from Tithes*, and enjoy likewise the peculiar privilege of electing our own Chaplains, who, by the Act of Geo. III. are to be paid by a Rate, *which, however, the Vestry have lately refused to make*. The estates of the Church, though formerly of small amount, *are now of the value of £800 per annum, chiefly arising from ground rents*. These, we believe, ought exclusively to be applied to maintaining and upholding the Parish Church ; yet, although various plans have from time to time been suggested to the vestry for the permanent repair of the dilapidated part of the Church, the proposal has been at all times, and under all circumstances, hitherto opposed."

On the receipt of the memorial, his lordship, after consulting with his official, and requesting proof of some of the allegations contained in the presentment, promised to give the subject his earliest attention.

Upon the facts contained in the presentment little comment is necessary. The parish appears to possess ample funds for the repair of the church, and to be endowed with privileges which, perhaps, no other parish in England enjoys. At the same time, it is painful to see that in a case where so many Acts of Parliament have been passed to regulate its affairs, and to provide for the maintenance of the church, it is still in the power of a majority of numbers in the vestry to set at nought the provisions which have been made by Parliament for the accomplishment of these objects.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that a poll was taken a short time since on the question of the repairs. At this poll the friends of the church were beaten by numbers ; still so many came forward in favour of the proposition, that the ardent supporters of the question, although driven from the field, felt confidently that their strength would one day be sufficient to insure success. It is observable that no graduated scale of voting has been adopted in the parish ; and in consequence, every vote is of equal value. If a scale had been adopted, it is clear the question would have been carried the other way.

It will be useful to look at the state of the property in the parish, by which it will clearly be seen that those inhabitants who would have sustained the greatest burden of the proposed rate, were either in favour of the impost or cared so little about it that they did not think it worth while to offer any opposition.

The entire rental of the parish amounts to £62,102. Of this the portion belonging to the 253 voters in favour of the rate, was

£18,858. The rental of those inhabitants who did not take a part in the contest was £28,871, and of those who voted against the measure only £14,373. Thus it is seen that the parties on whom the rate would have fallen with the greatest weight, either actively supported the measure, or tacitly consented to it by remaining quiet, for it must not be supposed that the opponents of the rate omitted any means of excitement in their power to gain their object. The parish was placarded from one end to the other; the Dissenters were summoned by the usual methods which are set at work by the anti-church-rate parties; and in addition to the direct opposition, a dishonest measure was resorted to, which showed more plainly than any other step, the fears which, after all, the opponents entertained of the ultimate success of their opposition. A project was put forth by the oppositionists for building an additional church in a distant part of the parish, and this measure was speciously put forward as a reason for allowing the old one to be curtailed. One object was to neutralize such portion of the members of the established Church as were resident at a distance from the church; and another to avoid the appearance of a sectarian character being attached to the opposition; but the result of the poll plainly showed that the opponents only wished to destroy the existing edifice, and that the erection of a new one was far from their ideas. The new chapel was immediately dropped, and from the language and conduct of the parties, it is clear that if the measure had been proposed in vestry, it would have met with an equal degree of opposition to the proposed repairs. This victory was followed up by a new triumph; the same party who had succeeded in preventing the church from being useful, refused to allow the rate for paying the stipends of the clergy, so that if they are permitted to enjoy their triumph without a reverse the church may be shut up, an event which would afford a laurel to fix on the cap of the voluntaries.

In this parish the much vaunted voluntary system exists to a degree quiet sufficient to display its baneful and pernicious influence. There are no tithes. The people elect their own clergy and pay them by a rate. It might have been thought that this was a sufficient approach to the voluntary principle to satisfy its most ardent admirers. To carry it further would be to subject the Clergy of the Establishment to the tyranny under which every Dissenting Minister groans.

The proceedings of the Dissenters are every day becoming more plainly developed; not only do they seek to rid themselves of the support of the church, but it is plain from many recent proceedings, that their object is further to prevent the members of the Establishment from following their own religious opinions. The feeling of opposition to Episcopacy is as rife in the present day as it was in the days of Cromwell. The unquiet spirits of Calvin and Knox

seem to have animated every succeeding generation of sectaries, whose opposition will never cease while a Bishop is to be found in the land.

The present contest, together with the opposition which has since been manifested in Islington parish, to the erection of new churches, to be supported on the voluntary principle, show plainly that it is to the church itself that the opposition is made, rather than to the rate, which in most cases is too trifling in amount to form a subject of serious consideration.

The question of church-rates must in some way or other be speedily brought to an issue ; as the Law at present exists, the parishioners may be compelled to keep the parish church in repair. The Parliament may alter the Law if it thinks proper to do so, but until the Law is altered, it ought to be enforced, and no better instance can be found in which it can be enforced with a greater degree of propriety, than in a case of a parish which is not burdened by tithes, which enjoys large estates applicable to the purpose, and in which a great number of the parishioners, representing a large share of the property of the parish, are favourable to the measure. It is a case in which the circumstances are so highly favourable, that it presents the best opportunity that may ever occur for trying whether the fabrics dedicated to the service of the Deity are to be supported as they legally ought to be, or to be sacrificed to the dictatorial voice of interested and factious opposition.

The embellishment of the building (about which so much has been said) is not sought to be effected by a rate ; an excellent feeling exists in favour of the church, which is proved by the following facts : First, by the restoration of the Lady Chapel by public subscription. Secondly, the restoration of the altar-screen, by another subscription ; and lastly, the occupation of the principal windows by stained glass, a project which would undoubtedly have been carried into effect if the parish had completed the church as it ought to have been done.

The sum of £18,000 is required for the completion of the work, and this sum might be raised by a trifling rate ; it is not so large an amount as to press heavily on the parish, but would in a very few years be redeemed. It is sincerely to be hoped that the good sense and good feeling of the inhabitants will be aroused, and that at no very distant period they will come forward and place the edifice in that decent and substantial state of repair which is requisite for the stability and existence of the building ; and when this is effected, the aid of subscriptions will doubtless effect the object of adding those appropriate decorations which are such necessary aids to the character of every sacred edifice, and which will be seen to such peculiar advantage in this splendid church.

The experiment of a subscription has been tried, but the amount required is so large that there is little chance of its being raised ; the

public came forward with great liberality in support of the Lady Chapel, and in consequence of the large sum still due to Mr. Saunders,* the gentleman who so spiritedly upheld the cause of the devoted chapel, a fresh appeal is now making, which there is little doubt will be crowned with success. The subscription for that purpose, when complete, will be munificent, and at a period when so many calls are making on the public, it cannot be rationally expected that so large a sum as that necessary for the repairs of the nave can be raised from this source ; but still the church ought not to be allowed to fall into utter ruin. It is in contemplation to ornament a spot in the vicinity of the church with a statue ; and we hail with pleasure the accession of further embellishments to this portion of the Metropolis ; but at the same time the imperative duty of upholding the venerated and valued memorials of past ages must not be forgotten. It will be vain and idle to raise new monuments of art, when we allow those which have been handed down to us from our forefathers to sink into decay and oblivion. E. I. C.

[1838, *Part II.*, pp. 492-493.]

The destruction of the nave of St. Saviour's Church (once the Priory of St. Mary, Southwark), has just been resolved upon by a majority of the parishioners in vestry. In a few weeks, perhaps even before these lines meet the eyes of your readers, nearly one half of the noble structure will be swept away to afford a site for a new church ; and the mischief will not end even here, as on the completion of the intended structure, the tower, choir, transept, and altar-screen, all restored at a large expense, together with the Lady Chapel, of which your readers have read so much in your pages, will be abandoned to desolation and gradual decay. On the ruins of the nave (ruins created, not by the hand of time, but by an uncalled-for act of wanton destruction) is the new church to be built, which is to accommodate 2,000 persons, to be completely fitted up for worship in a very substantial manner, with galleries, pews and sittings, ready for lighting with gas and oil, and warming, for £8,000, and which munificent amount is further to include the removal of the organ and the surveyor's commission !

A person acquainted with the actual state of the present church, and with the knowledge of the fact that a new church is now in course of progress within a few furlongs of the old one, might be justly allowed to doubt the necessity for so great an enlargement as that proposed. Being myself one of those who have (idly, perhaps, in the view of the modern school of church builders) entertained the idea that the temples of religion should be marked by an appropriate grandeur of elevation, and distinguished above erections for domestic

* Vide *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, p. 531. [See *ante*, p. 107.]

or trading purposes, by the superior elegance and splendour of their architecture, I may, perhaps, be allowed to feel a degree of surprise at seeing a parish in possession of an edifice eminently endowed with all these requisites, and in itself a paragon of architecture, first dilapidate, and afterwards destroy an integral part of the structure, and then abandon the remainder to decay and ruin, to set up in its place a building erected for a sum very inadequate to afford the stability and magnificence which every church should possess.

Seeing all this about to take place, I cannot help, to use the mildest terms, lamenting the bad taste and perversion of feeling which has led to the act.

It may, however, be said that the parish would be disinclined to make an adequate church-rate for the repairs of so extensive a building as the old church. How surprised will your readers be to hear that no church-rate was necessary; and that, in truth, the very misfortune of the church has been the ample means which in former times were provided for its reparation! There are in truth (for so much has been let out during the controversy) large estates applicable to the purpose, from which source the funds will actually be derived for setting up the new structure.

I shall not anticipate what kind of a building the new one is to be; whether it will show any style or no style is immaterial, as it will but poorly compensate for the architecture which is about to be removed to make way for it; but, as preceding examples ought to teach wisdom, let us glance at one or two cheap churches in the neighbourhood: Trinity Church, Newington, to accommodate 2,000, certainly the meanest ecclesiastical edifice in existence, with its crazy roof held up on iron brackets, and repaired at a vast expense within ten years from its consecration, was estimated at £15,775; and the fittings up cost the parish a very large sum beyond. The estimate of the church in the Waterloo Road, another structure of the same class, was above £18,000. Yet here a structure equally large, and only differing from the others in the omission or the apology for a steeple, is to be completed for less than half the money. How far more judicious would it have been to have repaired the nave, and have made the church afford ample accommodation for every parishioner who is likely to resort to it. The parish would then have possessed a splendid place of worship, little inferior in dimensions or appearance to a cathedral.

It is idle to talk about the burden of repairing so large a structure being cast on the parish, as it is now evident that sufficient estates exist for the purpose, without the necessity for a church-rate; and as to the size of the structure, what is it in point of dimensions to St. Alban's or Romsey, or Tewkesbury? or, indeed, is it much, if at all, larger than St. Mary Redcliff, and many other structures used for

parochial purposes? An eminent architect, well known to all who have taken an interest in the Lady Chapel, would have produced an estimate for repairing the nave for a very reasonable sum; and it is deeply to be regretted that the same means for providing funds for the repair of the old church were not resorted to as for building the new one before so rash a measure was proposed and carried.

The centre of the church is occupied by a tower of great size, standing as usual in a cross church on four arches, between the nave and choir. When the nave, which acted as a powerful buttress against the lateral thrust of these arches, is removed, will any architect say the tower is safe, or that the £8,000 edifice will be sufficient to resist the spread? What would be the consequence if it should not? Happily, if any settlement should occur, the tower would only threaten the new edifice, and leave the choir, a fragment it is true, but a beautiful one, as an appropriate place of worship for the parish. That this is a consummation far from improbable will, I think, be corroborated by everyone conversant with ancient buildings.

That this idea is not chimerical or a mere suggestion of the writer of this communication will appear from a handbill issued by one of the parties during the contest, which asserts that the very same "parish surveyor" who is to build the new church only two years since "positively declared the tower to be dangerous." Of the truth or falsehood of this assertion I cannot offer an opinion, being totally ignorant of the politics of the parish, except so far as printed and published documents disclose them, and upon which I would only observe that the statement in question is not contradicted.

I fear no effort that can be made will save the nave; the work of destruction is so pleasing, and is generally undertaken with so much avidity, that there is no ray of hope for the preservation of St. Saviour's Church, which I fear at no very distant time will be spoken of by the antiquary as one of those things which have passed away.

E. I. C.

[1834, *Part I.*, pp. 151-154.]

The Altar-screen at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, as now being Restored from the Designs of Robert Wallace, Esq., Architect.

The following observations will, I trust, form a suitable accompaniment to the engraving of the restored design of this beautiful specimen of architecture of the sixteenth century. Prior to the conclusion of Mr. Gwilt's restoration of the choir of the splendid church of St. Mary Overy to its original purity, the eastern wall was covered with a composition in wood and plaster, assigned by tradition (but on what authority does not appear) to Sir Christopher Wren. It is

fully described by Mr. Nightingale,* and much resembled the altar-screens of the City churches. Above this screen was a mutilated and somewhat unsightly window of the sixteenth century, the arch of which was ornamented with sculptures in relief, in panels, representing in the centre an angel holding a shield, which in its original state was probably ensigned with the emblems of our Lord's Passion; and in the lateral ones were pelicans sitting in their nests, and apparently feeding their young with their own blood. This the architectural antiquary will at once perceive to be the emblem of our Saviour, and on that account the chosen badge of Bishop Fox, the munificent founder of Corpus Christi College, and the builder, with other works, of the altar-screen in Winchester Cathedral, and which, on the same account, was introduced by the judicious Gibbons in many of his carvings at the altars of churches in a more recent period. The attentive observer would also discover a sculptured fascia, constituting an incongruous finish to the Italian screen, which among the sculptured oak-leaves that adorned its surface displayed the pelican associated with the *Agnus Dei*, still more closely indicating the sacred character of the symbol. These particulars are represented in one of the plates to Moss and Nightingale's History, and much it is to be regretted that in the reconstruction of the eastern end of the choir, this arch, with its sculptured soffit, has been irretrievably lost.

On the removal of this screen a series of niches was discovered; the canopies had been barbarously hacked, almost to a plane surface, but which even in their mutilated state possessed so much beauty that the restoration of the entire composition became immediately an object of great interest, and a committee was accordingly formed to carry this object into effect by a general subscription. The result of the exertions of the excellent individuals who composed the committee has been the preservation of a fine piece of workmanship, and at the same time the completion of the choir by an architectural termination of more than common beauty. The existing altar-screens of magnitude in this country are those elaborate specimens of ancient art at Winchester and St. Albans, which have been and are the constant theme of admiration with all who have an eye to appreciate and a heart to feel the beauties of ancient English art. To these specimens may be added the present, and with them might be included that of Westminster Abbey, if it had not been parsimoniously restored in composition instead of stone, presenting to the eye the exact tint of unbaked pastry.

If the reader of this article will lay before him an engraving of Winchester altar-screen side by side with our plate, it will greatly

* "History and Antiquities of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark," p. 61.

assist him in the complete understanding of the following remarks on the architecture and composition of the subject, and will, it may be confidently anticipated, cause him to arrive at the conclusion that the designs of both structures were the work of one pencil, and that this church is indebted to the munificent and pious prelate Fox for this splendid piece of workmanship. It was probably erected shortly after he had bestowed on his own cathedral the screen which still remains there, resplendent in its architectural beauties.

The Church of St. Mary Overy, closely adjacent to the episcopal residence of the see, was at all times an object of the regard and attention of the Bishops of Winchester; when, therefore, it is recollected that the name of Fox ranks with those of Walkelyn, Lucy, and Wykeham, as princely benefactors to the diocesan cathedral, it would be naturally expected that in a church like the present he would not be behind his predecessors Gifford and De Rupibus. The nave and choir, and the matchless Lady Chapel, he found perfect and unimprovable. All that was left for him to bestow was the altar-screen, and he embraced the only opportunity of becoming a benefactor to the church by a similar donation to that which he had made to his cathedral; and in so doing he left to aftertimes a valuable legacy, stamping it with his peculiar device, to point out to posterity its history and founder in a modest but appropriate manner (see Plate I.).

The screens of St. Saviour's and Winchester agree in several important particulars, not only in the arrangement and general design, but in the actual number of the niches, a coincidence which can alone be attributed to the circumstance of the two subjects being the work of one hand.

It will be observed that the design is made in height into three storeys, and that in breadth it is again divided into the same number of portions, thus preserving in all its parts an illusion to the sacred number *three*. In two respects the present differs from Winchester; in this, the central divisions in point of magnitude bear a greater proportion to the lateral niches than at Winchester; and in that specimen the arrangement is further broken by subdivisions, which are rendered necessary by the greater dimensions of the subject, but which do not at all interrupt the resemblance which the ensemble of either design bears to the other. In the centre of the lower division is a space left for the altar-table, about which was a blank, occupied at Winchester by a painting, and here by three niches, designed by Mr. Wallace, and intended apparently for inscriptions. The side divisions show a doorway, with a depressed ogee arch, in the last stage of declension, and which, when compared with the Pointed arch of Winchester, plainly evinces that the present is the later work of the two. In the spandrils are grotesque carvings unsuitable to the dignity of their station; they represent human

figures chasing some animal in the spandrils, and on the centre a fool with his bauble. In the Winchester example no such incongruities appear, owing, perhaps, to the work being executed more immediately under the eye of the Bishop, the correspondent subjects being the Annunciation and the Visitation.

On each side of the doorway is a niche, rising from the floor, flanked by slender buttresses, and covered with a triangular canopy composed of two canopied arches, presenting an acute angle to the spectator. A pedestal occupies each niche with a richly sculptured cap, and above the doorway are two canopies similar in design, but rising in altitude above the lateral ones; they give dignity to the doorways, and at the same time break the horizontal line of the frieze which constitutes the finish, the same object being attained at Winchester by different means, in both cases evincing the assiduity with which ancient architects avoided a tasteless horizontal line, the pride of modern college and church builders. The frieze just spoken of consists of a series of angels in the act of adoration.

The second story is composed of a large niche in the centre, being covered with a canopy of a semi-hexagonal form; it is accompanied with five uniform niches on each side, with pedestals and canopies as before. A second frieze of angels forms the finish to this story.

The third and last story is nearly a copy of the preceding, except that the canopy of the central niche is of a more prominent character than those which are below it. The fascia of holy lambs and pelicans succeeds to these canopies, and here terminate the original remains of the screen. As a finish to the entire composition Mr. Wallace has introduced an entablature charged with angels, separated by shields, and the whole is crowned with a cornice, on which is set a series of reversed trefoil arches, having leaves on their points. It is evident that in the original design a broader entablature than the fascia must have existed, from the circumstance of the central canopy rising above the line, which, in consequence of its breaking against the sill of the window, would have produced an awkward effect. This circumstance would justify the introduction of the entablature did it not appear that a similar termination, in all but detail, is found in the prototype at Winchester. In all the niches of this screen it is observable that the back lining is ornamented with perpendicular lines on that part alone which was not covered by the statues; in consequence, the empty niches have an unfinished appearance.

The occupation of these niches by sacred and appropriate statues in the present day is more than the most sanguine antiquary can venture to anticipate; but he may be allowed to look with the mind's eye to that period when in all the magnificence of the fifteenth century sculpture and painting lent their aid to complete and embellish this sumptuous display of architecture. Upon the altar and under the central canopy, in the first range, stood the

crucifix; the large niche above was appropriated to the statue of the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the church; and the corresponding niche, in the upper range, we may as confidently assign to the representation of the sacred Trinity; the minor niches might be occupied by the sainted bishops of the see. Above the whole, the design was carried on in the painted glass of the east window, enclosed as it were in a richly sculptured frame. In this perfect state, what a magnificent scene was displayed in the choir! How pleasing to witness the fine arts called to the aid of devotion, and taste and genius, the best gifts of Heaven, serving as handmaids to religion! The vivid fancy calls up the prior and the canons, the clouds of incense, the solemn chant, and the deep-toned organ. All this has departed, and the screen alone remains a monument of the former grandeur of this splendid temple.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this fine architectural composition, when perfected, will not be defaced with inscriptions; but that as a precedent for the omission has occurred at Chelsea it will be followed in the present instance.* It is greatly to be lamented that so appropriate an embellishment to the altar of a Christian church as a crucifix should not be allowed to keep its ancient and appropriate station.

The doorways and altar-table, which are omitted in the engraving, are not included in the present contract, but are reserved for a future opportunity, and will be added when the subscription shall suffice for such purpose. At present the sanguine feeling which has been apparent in every work connected with this parish has pushed forward the restoration beyond what the funds would warrant, the committee relying on the liberality not alone of the parish, but of the public at large, to supply the deficient amount.

It would be unjust to close this account without adding a tribute of praise to Mr. Wallace for his able superintendence of this restoration; the amount of his estimate was very low, and it is indeed a matter of surprise how so much work could have been prepared so successfully and so faithfully for so small an amount. The contract was for £700, and it is due to the contractor, Mr. Firth, to add that he has sedulously performed his part in the undertaking.†

The ancient materials of the screen are Caen and fire stone. The restoration has been effected in stone from Painswick in Gloucestershire, which in tint and grain harmonizes very well with the former material, which has been retained wherever it was practicable to do so. Such portions as are new, and which of course includes nearly the whole of the ornamental detail, were scrupulously worked from

* See the correspondence on this subject between "A Looker-on" and "E. I. C." in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi., part i. [These articles were entitled "On the Commandments being put up in Churches."]

† *Vide Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1831, p. 199, for my notice of the first canopy, which was then in Mr. Firth's workshop. [See *ante*, p. 68.]

moulds made from the original remains, and replaced in the same situations which were occupied by the originals. The fine arts are indebted to all the parties concerned for the preservation of a splendid specimen of a very rare class of ancient works, the value of which will be the more highly appreciated by those who are conversant with the detail and arrangement of our ancient churches; by such the screen work of Pointed architecture has always been held to be one of its most beautiful features.

It is but just to add that Mr. Wallace, in his original design, which our readers will recollect seeing during the period of the memorable contest for the preservation of the Lady Chapel, contemplated the occupation of the window over the screen with painted glass, after a design by Mr. Willement. Let us hope that the liberality of the public will enable the committee to complete the task they have engaged in, and that as each successive work which has been undertaken for the embellishment or preservation of this noble church approaches to its close, the friends of the structure will be encouraged to proceed with others which remain behind,* and that soon—very soon—the Priory Church of St. Mary Overy will hold its due and proper rank among the buildings of the Metropolis, and, redeemed from a state of ruin and dilapidation, be justly termed the pride and glory of Southwark.

E. I. C.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 941.]

The monument to William Augustin and his two wives, 1633, in St. Mary Overy's Church, Southwark, is thus described by Aubrey, "Antiquities of Surrey," v., p. 178: "On the south side of the south chapel is a large monument adorned with two pilasters, cornish, and pediment. Between the pilasters is a rock, on which stands an angel holding a sickle in his left hand, and pointing with his right to the sun over his head. Out of the rock issue several snakes, and at the bottom is some standing corn, some loose, and some bound to the rock. All this is between two angels placed lower in a posture of repose; the one holding a prong or fork, the other a rake, and near each a long cross winged. Under the corn is a winnowing fan. All which various images have the following mottoes under them: In the sun, *Sol justiciæ* (Mal. iv. 2); under the right hand of the standing angel, *Vos estis Dii* (Dei); on the cornish on the left hand, *Agricoltura* (1 Cor. iii. 9); on the rock, *Petra erit* (erat) *Christus* (1 Cor. x. 4); round the rock, *Si non moriatur non reviviscit* (1 Cor. xv. 36); underneath, a little lower, *Nos sevit, lavit, fovit, cogit, renovabit*; under the angel with the fork,

* The nave still remains unroofed. This is the next and concluding restoration of the priory church. We sincerely hope it will not be delayed beyond the present spring.

Messores ; near the crosses, Nemo sine cruce beatus ; under the angel with the rake, Congregabunt."

In the epitaph are allusions to harvest and husbandry.

Q.

SOUTHWARK.

[1832, *Part II.*, p. 423.]

In excavating for the construction of a large sewer in the enlarged line of road which has been formed by the demolition of the houses on the west side of the Borough High Street, a great number of human bones have been discovered at the depth of 8 feet under the surface, and a few yards south of the front of the Town Hall. They are evidently the remains of bodies which have been interred with Christian rites, as they lie east and west. There is little doubt but the place has been part of the cemetery of the ancient Church of St. Margaret, from which this part of the borough received the name of St. Margaret's Hill. I extract from the original quarto edition of Stow's "Survey of London" (1598, black letter, p. 788) the following account of this spot :

"Now passing through Saint Marie Overies Close (in possession of the Lord Mountacute*) and Pepper Alley, into Long Southwarke, on the right hand thereof, the Market Hill where the leather is sold, there stood the late named parish Church of Saint Margaret, given to Saint Mary Overies by Henry First, put downe and joyned with the parish of S. Mary Magdalen,† and united to the late dissolved Priorie Church of Saint Mary Overy. A part of this parish Church of Saint Margaret is now a court wherein the Assizes and Sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same Church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke," etc.

The course of the enlarged street runs close to the site of the court-house above mentioned, now called "the Town Hall," and the identity of the spot as the consecrated precinct of St. Margaret is, by the testimony of the accurate antiquary of the sixteenth century, fully established. I observed in the gravel thrown out some few fragments of the well-known Roman roof-tile, turned up into a ridge about an inch deep on either edge. A very beautiful little cup of the red Samian ware, having a flat overlapping rim, elegantly embossed with ivy-leaves, was found in the excavated soil. It is now in the museum of George Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A. After all that has been said of the magnitude of Roman Southwark, I am inclined to think it was always suburban to London ; that here were perhaps

* Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague of Cowdray. From this nobleman the close or precinct of the priory, called by Stow St. Mary Overy's Close, took the name of Montague Close.

† A chapel of St. Mary Magdalen adjoined the south front of the choir of St. Mary Overy's Church. This chapel is now demolished. It was, I suppose, the parochial place of worship.

clusters of villas, a temple on the site of St. Saviour's Church, and numerous family sepulchres in the line of the Watling Street way. Perhaps also an *ustrinum* for burning the dead.* SUTHRIENSIS.

[1832, *Part II.*, pp. 515-516.]

I have on more occasions than one observed the partial discoveries which have been made upon the site of St. Margaret's Church, Southwark, previous to the recent excavation, noticed by Suthriensis in the November Magazine, p. 423.

In May, 1823, on sinking a well in front of the Town Hall, several piles were taken up possessing the appearance of considerable antiquity; the wood had become black, and the fibres lost their tenacity. I should, however, be inclined to think that they belonged to a building even anterior to the church; at the same time a great quantity of human bones were thrown up. In the last month, in making the line of the new sewer and on the removal of the house adjoining the Town Hall, formerly occupied as a banking-house, still further remains of the ancient application of the site were discovered, sufficient to determine, in all probability, the exact site of the church and the churchyard.

The open space in the Borough known as St. Margaret's Hill is a triangular plot of ground, presenting an acute angle to the street, and bounded on the north by the Town Hall and the house recently removed.

The present building of the hall stands in a direction north and south; it could not, therefore, occupy the same site as the church, and so far is the account of Stow corroborated. When the foundation of the adjacent house was disclosed a number of human bones appeared in one place. Now, looking at the fact that the spot where these bones laid was eastward of the Town Hall and very near the path of the late High Street, and, judging from the quantity lying in a confined space, there can be little doubt that they formerly occupied the chancel of this ancient church, the nave being the part which was appropriated to the purposes of the Town Hall and a prison.

The present Town Hall was built about the close of the seventeenth century, although the modern front gives it the appearance of a more recent building. At the period of rebuilding the statue of King Charles II., which stood in front of the old Town Hall, which I have little doubt was the actual nave of the church, was set up in Three Crown Court, from whence it has been recently removed, no one knows whither.

The churchyard extended from the front of the Town Hall in a

* See Mr. Taylor's communication on the discoveries of Roman antiquities near St. Saviour's church in our July number, p. 17. [See *Gent. Mag. Lib.*, 'Romano-British Remains,' part ii., pp. 322-323.]

southern direction, to a spot almost opposite to Calvert's Buildings, where lines drawn from the extremities of the former buildings, and running parallel with the houses on each side the area, would have here met in a point. At this spot the trunks of two old trees were dug up, and I do not think any trees were found in a more southward direction. The trees, therefore, were planted in all probability at the verge of the burying-ground, as they still are in some of the churchyards of the Metropolis.

I have thus, I think, been able to point out the exact site of St. Margaret's Church; and here I cannot help adverting to a letter of mine which you inserted in your pages [see *ante*, "City of London," vol. i., pp. 224-226], on the subject of the desecration of the hallowed ground solemnly set apart for the reception of the dead, which I believe met with notice in the proper quarter. It is melancholy to see the resting-place of so many hundreds of our fellow-men disturbed for the purposes of improvement and alteration. Neither in the church, nor the chancel, nor in the churchyard, nor the church porch, have the bones of the ancient worthy men who in their days were the burgesses of Southwark found rest. Our church reformers of the sixteenth century ruthlessly cast them into the highway, which, indeed, was no more than might be expected from men who in changing the church into a Town Hall and a prison literally made the house of God a den of thieves. The discovery of the bones in our days was purely accidental, but I should hope it would operate as a check upon the many idle desecrations of sacred ground which are likely to take place if the reckless spirit of alteration lately manifested proceeds as it has commenced.

E. I. C.

[1836, *Part I.*, pp. 15-16.]

Early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the foundation of public schools was promoted throughout the country under the authority of the Legislature and the patronage of the Crown, the parishioners of St. Saviour, Southwark, set a noble example to their neighbours in the establishment of their admirable free grammar-school, and the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave were not slow to follow so enlightened and benevolent a policy.

St. Olave's School was set on foot in the year 1560, and constituted "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the parish of St. Olave," by Letters Patent issued in 1571. It has since maintained a respectable rank among similar establishments until our own days, when, among the other great improvements to which the vicinity has been subjected, the school of St. Olave's has obtained a share which is calculated to add considerably to its credit and its efficiency.

A new site for the school was provided by the London Bridge Committee, nearly on the same spot as the old school, viz., on the south

side of Duke Street, leading from Tooley Street to London Bridge, and the sum of £3,000 was also agreed to be paid by the City of London to the governors for equality of exchange. But this new site being required by the London and Greenwich Railway Company for the approach to the railway, it was provided by their Act that they should find another site for the grammar-school in lieu of the former. After some considerable delay, and with a view to satisfy the inhabitants of St. John's, who were desirous that the new school should be erected in or near that parish, a piece of ground was fixed on in Bermondsey Street, near the division of the parishes, and on part of that ground the new school (of which we present a view) has been erected.

The building is in the Tudor style of architecture, similar to the original buildings erected by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. It is built of red brick with stone quoins and door and window-frames, and forms two sides of a quadrangle, which is cut diagonally by the railroad.

In the centre of the building is an octagonal embattled tower, containing, on the ground-floor, a porch open on three sides, and leading to a corridor of general communication. The porch is raised on three steps, and above it is a library or study for the master. Over the central entrance of the porch is a square stone tablet on which is represented a carved facsimile of the ancient seal of the school. On the right of the porch is the principal or grammar school, the interior of which is 70 feet in length by 35 feet in width, and 35 feet in height. At the end of this apartment, opposite to the entrance, is a raised platform or *daïs*, on which is the headmaster's seat, and on each side at the same end of the room is an oriel. Over the door is a gallery for visitors on the commemoration days; and the roof is supported by a plain Gothic open framework of timber, with corbels and pendants.

Behind the grammar-school, and not seen in the view, is the writing-school, a spacious room, 40 feet by 28 feet, in the same style, but plainer than the former.

On the left of the porch is the court-room, in which the governors meet to transact business, and which is also intended to be the school library. The court-room has a broad bay-window in front, embattled on the outside, in which has been inserted an ancient dial in coloured glass, which was in the window of the old vestry-hall and schoolroom. Between the porch and the court-room is a waiting-room.

On the left of the court-room is the entrance to the headmaster's house, which occupies the extreme left of the building, and contains nine commodious apartments.

This building is altogether highly creditable, as well to the governors as to the taste and professional ability of Mr. James Field,

the architect from whose design and under whose direction it has been erected, and who is also the architect of the new wing of St. Thomas's Hospital; but it is to be regretted that the situation in which it has been placed is so unfavourable that it can only be seen to great disadvantage from the school-yard or from the railroad, which intersects the school-yard diagonally at a height of about 20 feet above the level of the ground.

It is intended that the entrance to the school shall be from Bermondsey Street, through a gate between a porter's lodge and a house for one of the under-masters, to be built in the same style as the school, and then through one of the arches of the railroad into the school-yard.

G. R. C.

[1836, *Part I.*, pp. 137-144.]

The first step towards this desirable institution was made by Henry Leeke, a brewer, who lived at the foot of London Bridge, by Pepper Alley, and who may be considered as the founder of the school; for, by his will, dated March 12, 2 Elizabeth (1560),* he desired to be buried in the Church of St. Olyve's, Southwerke, of which he was a parishioner, and he bequeathed out of the rents and profits of certain houses and tenements within the precincts of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which he held by virtue of a lease from the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's at Westminster, £20 a year during the term of the said lease, to be distributed for certain charitable purposes by the churchwardens of St. Olave's, out of which he directed £8 per annum to be applied towards the maintenance of a free-school in St. Savyor's parish; but if within two years after his death a free-school should be built and established in St. Olyve's parish, then he gave the said £8 per annum towards the same.

On November 13, 1560, it was resolved by the vestry, "that the churchwardens and others should seek to know the good-will and benevolence of the parish, what they would give towards the setting up and maintenance of a Free-school"; and on July 22, 1561, it was ordered that the churchwardens should receive of Mr. Leeke's executors the money given towards the erection of a free-school, and that they should prepare a schoolmaster to teach the poor men's children there, according to the Queen's injunctions, which schoolmaster should be sufficient to teach the children of the parish to read and write and cast accounts; and further, the churchwardens were to prepare and make ready the church-hall, with benches and seats, and all things necessary for the said school, which was to be ready against Michaelmas then next.

In 1567 it was resolved by the vestry that the school should be made a free-school, and established by authority, and an attempt

* Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, April 23, 1560.

was made to procure an Act of Parliament for that purpose which failed ; but Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent bearing date July 26, in the 13th year of her reign (1571), after reciting that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, had, at their no little cost, labour and charge, ordained and erected in the aforesaid parish a grammar-school, in which children, as well of the rich as of the poor, being inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, were instructed and brought up liberally and prosperously in grammar, in accidence and other low books, ordained that the said school from thenceforth should be a grammar-school for the bringing up of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants therein as aforesaid, and should be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of St. Olave, in the county of Surrey." And that sixteen men of discretion and most honest inhabitants in the said parish for the time being should be Governors thereof ; and Anthony Bushe, clerk, parson of St. Olave's, William Bond, clerk, minister thereof, William Willson,* Charles Pratt, John Lamb, Olave Burr,† Thomas Poure, Thomas Bullman, William Lands, Richard Harrison, Thomas Harper, John Charman, Robert Cowche, Christopher Woodward, James Heath, and Thomas Pynden (having been previously chosen in vestry) were named in the charter as the first Governors ; and the Queen granted that the Governors should be a body corporate, and should be allowed to acquire and hold lands and tenements in fee (by a subsequent clause limited to £50 a year), and that they should have a common seal ; and that when any of them should die or remove out of the parish the others should appoint successors ; and that they should appoint the masters and ushers from time to time, and should make ordinances for the regulation of the master, ushers, and scholars, and the salaries of the master and ushers, and other things concerning the school, and disposition of the rents and revenues thereof ; and, lastly, that they should have the patent sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to Her Majesty.

For several years after the school was established it was maintained by the churchwardens out of the general funds of the parish, but it was considered advisable to vest sufficient property for its support in the governors, and at a vestry held on May 4, 1579, it was agreed that "Thomas Batte, William Willson, Oliff Burr, Thomas Harper, Ryc. Denman, Ryc. Pynfold should take order with Mr. Godyer and Mr. Eggelfelde to pass over Horseydowne to the use of the Schole."

Horseydowne, or Horsadown (now Horslydown), was then a large grazing field, down, or pasture for horses and cattle, containing about sixteen acres, belonging to the parish.

* M.P. for Southwark 5 Elizabeth and 14 Elizabeth.

† M.P. for Southwark 13 Elizabeth.

This field had been purchased by the parish of one Hugh Eglyfeld, or Egglefield, in 1552, and it appears by the minutes of a vestry held March 5, 1552, that Egglefield had demised and granted to the churchwardens and the assistants all that his right, title and interest which he had by virtue of a lease which he bought of Robert Warren, and that he should have for the same the money which he paid to Warren, and the grazing of two kyne in Horsedown for his life. The sum paid by the parish to Egglefield was £20 and twelve-pence.

At the time it was resolved to assign this field to the governors of the free-school it was used by the parishioners for pasturing their horses and cattle, and for digging sand and gravel, and there also were the parish butts for the exercise of archery.* But, subject to such privileges of the parishioners, the field was let to one Alderton at £6 per annum. It now produces £2,000 per annum.

Pursuant to the order of vestry of May 4, 1579, an indenture of bargain and sale was made and executed, dated December 29, 24 Elizabeth, whereby Horseydown was conveyed by Christopher Egglefield (the heir of Hugh Egglefield) to the governors, and by a deed of feoffment, dated January 19, 1586, Hugh Goodear released and confirmed the same to the governors and their successors for ever.

It appears from the churchwardens' accounts for the years 1585 and 1586 that the parish had a lawsuit respecting this property, which ended in their obtaining the feoffment from Mr. Goodier, for which they gave him £4, which, with the costs of the suit and of the conveyance, were paid by the parish. The following extract from the churchwardens' account is rather curious.

Expence about the Sute of Horseydowne, as followeth :

It'm. Botelier to the Temple to our counselor, viiij*l*.

It'm. P^d Mr. Foster for his fee, xs.

It'm. P^d Mr. Cooper for his fee the same tyme, xs.

It'm. To searche in the Courte of Augmentacion for the surveye of the Abbey of Bermondsey (to which I apprehend Horseydown had belonged), iis.

It'm. To the Sherieff for copie of the names of y^e jury, vi*l*.

It'm. Spent the 19 day of Nov^r. at breckfaste upon o^r lawyer, iis. v*l*.

It'm. The 22 day of November to o^r Counselour, xs.

* In Hilary Term, 5 Edward VI., an information was filed in the Exchequer by William Marten, of London, fletcher, against Hugh Eglefelde and Geoffrey Wolfe, inhabitants of St. Olave's, for not having butts for the exercise of archery in the said parish, pursuant to the statute of 33 Henry VIII., in consequence of which proceedings the butts were soon afterwards erected on Horsleydown.

It'm. Pd the 12 day of December to Mr. Danbey for the exemplyfycacion of the verdict, *LIIS.*

It'm. The 25th of Januarye we went to talke wth Mr. Godyer, and he appointed us to meet at the Tempell wth our Counsell and his, and so wee went to Westminster up and downe, and to the Tempell and home, *xs. viiij*d*.*

It'm. Pd Mr. Cowper o^r Counseylour, *xxs.*

It'm. To Mr. Hitchecoke, Counseylour for Mr. Goodyer, to see the deade sealed, and for helpinge us to make a deade, *xs.*

It'm. Pd Mr. Goodyer to seale o^r feoffment, *iiii*s*.*

It'm. Expended in takinge possession of the Downe the 27th daye of Januarye, 1586, upon loves of bread for boys, *xiiij*d*.*

It'm for a dynner the same day in Fyshe Streate for certayne of the F'ishe.

In Hilary Term, 26 Elizabeth, an information was filed in the Exchequer by the Attorney-General against John Byrde and John Selbye, churchwardens of St. Olave's, and Robert Bowgheir, for intrusion into the Queen's land at Horseydown, which was stated in the information to have been part of the possessions of the late dissolved monastery of Bermondsey :

The defendants pleaded that Sir Roger Copley, Knt., being seised of the land in fee, a fine was levied in Easter Term, 36 Henry VIII., between Adam Beston, Henry Goodyer, and Hugh Egelfelde, complainants, and the said Sir Roger Copley and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, to the use of the said Adam, Henry, and Hugh, their heirs and assigns, that the said Hugh Egelfelde survived the said Adam Beston and Henry Goodyer, and afterwards died, leaving Christopher Egelfelde his son and heir, to whom the said land descended, and who had conveyed it to the governors, as before stated ; and that they, the churchwardens, were in possession of the land in question as bailiffs to the governors. The plea was satisfactory, and the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi*.*

The governors were afterwards put to some trouble in maintaining their title to Horseydown. In 13 James I. they recovered a verdict in an action against William Knight, of Southwark, brewer, for a trespass upon the down ; and for the same year (1617) to the year 1632 they sustained a long-protracted, but ultimately successful, litigation respecting their title to Horseydown with Anthony Thomas, Esq., owner of the adjoining estate, which had belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and subsequently having been devised by the will of Gainsford Thomas, Esq., in 1719, to trustees for Dame Mary Abdy (his cousin), wife of Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart., of Felix Hall, Essex, and her sons, has descended to the present Sir William Abdy, Bart., in whom it is now vested.

* Records of the Court of Exchequer, Hilary Term, 26 Elizabeth, Roll 137.

In 15 James I. a decree was made by the Court of Chancery in a suit by Mr. Thomas and others against the governors, confirming the right of the governors to Horseydown, and in 8 Charles I. a verdict was obtained by the governors in an action of ejectment against Mr. Thomas concerning Horseydown.

In addition to the endowment given by the parish and the legacy given by Mr. Leeke, the governors of the free-school received other contributions from individual benefactors, among which were the following :

Richard Dowsett, by his will dated December 3, 1561, gave out of certain estates in Long Lane, Bermondsey, towards a free-school in the parish of St. Olave, 40s. yearly.

John Lamb (who was one of the governors), by deed dated November 19, 1572, conveyed certain messuages in Seacoal Lane (now Fleet Lane) in St. Sepulchre's, London, to the use of the governors for the maintenance of the school.

Elizabeth Bullman, by deed dated August 14, 1574, gave and confirmed unto the governors four messuages situate in Little Britain, in trust for the benefit of the school.

John Middleton, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Olyve, by his will dated October 18, 1582,* among other charitable bequests, gave to the governors of the free-school, in reversion after the decease of his wife, one tenement, wherein Robert Horne then dwelled ; but if the governors could not hold the same by their charter, he gave it to his own right heirs.

Dame Margaret Osborn,† by indenture dated September 5, 42 Elizabeth, assigned 40s. a year for ever out of premises in Philpot Lane, for the use of the poor scholars of the said school.

Vassall Webling, of Barking, Essex, being seised of 103 messuages and two wharves in the parish of St. Olave, called Fascall Place, by his will dated October 30, 8 James I., gave £4 a year thereout for the maintenance of the free-school, and 10s. to some learned preacher for an annual sermon.

Thomas Hutton,‡ by indenture of release dated December 7, 1612, conveyed to the governors a house in St. Olave's (Tooley) Street for the maintenance of the school.

Thomasine Abbott, widow, by her will (date not known), gave to the governors £50 for placing out as apprentices the poor boys of the school.

* Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, March 26, 1583.

† She was widow of Sir Edward Osborn, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. She was probably his second wife, as Sir Edward married Anne, only daughter of Sir William Hewitt, Lord Mayor in 1559, whose life he had saved when during her infancy she was dropped by her nurse out of a window of her father's house on London Bridge into the river Thames. He was ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds.

‡ Alderman of London. He represented Southwark in Parliament from 27 to 39 Elizabeth.

There is also a bequest of £3 per annum from Joseph Reeves towards putting out apprentices; and two other gifts of £3 per annum each by benefactors named Bouzine and Rawlins.

Robert Tyler, of Stockwell, gentleman (who was many years clerk to the governors), by his will, dated November 30, 1809, gave to the governors £300 sterling (after the decease of his wife), the interest whereof to be applied for apprenticing poor boys educated in this school, or in such other way as the governors might think fit. He also gave to each of the masters and ushers of the school at his wife's decease £50. Mrs. Tyler died in July, 1833, and the legacy has been received by the governors and invested in the funds.

The church hall, which was ordered by the vestry to be fitted up for the school, was the vestry hall of the parish, situate in Church-yard Alley, a narrow passage going out of Tooley Street, nearly opposite to St. Olave's Church. This house, together with a church-yard adjoining, had been purchased by the parish in 12 Henry VIII. and conveyed to the rector and his successors for ever; and having been fitted up for the school, in pursuance of the order of vestry of July 22, 1561, the school was kept there until that building was pulled down, 1831, for the purpose of forming the approach to New London Bridge from St. Olave's, or Tooley Street.*

In Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey"† it is said that in 1609 the inhabitants built the school on the site of part of the house which had belonged to the prior of Lewes; but this is an error, for the house of the prior of Lewes was in Carter Lane. And in Letters Patent of 12 Henry VIII., granting license to Richard Panell and others to convey the premises which were afterwards used as the school to the Rector of St. Olave's and his successors, they are stated to adjoin on the east to the house of the prior of Lewes.

In the year 1656 the income of the school estates was £116 19s., and the expenditure for its support was £94 5s.‡

In the reign of King Charles II. the governors thought it advisable to procure a more extended charter, and accordingly, by Letters Patent dated May 2, 26 Charles II. (1674), the charter of Queen Elizabeth was confirmed, the provisions of that charter were repeated rather more formally, and the governors were enabled to hold lands to the amount of £500 a year to be applied for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and ushers, the erection and support of the school-house and the lands and tenements thereto belonging; for defraying the necessary charges of the governors; for the maintenance of two scholars out of the school at the University till they should take the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and also for the setting out poor impotent persons of the parish of St. Olave, and for erecting and main-

* See views of the old school-house in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," and Buckler's "Grammar Schools."

† Vol. iii., p. 600.

‡ See rental, Manning and Bray, vol. iii., p. 602.

taining a workhouse for setting poor persons of the parish at work, and not otherwise.

The governors named in this charter were Richard Meggott, D.D. (one of His Majesty's chaplains and Rector of St. Olave's), Thomas Barker, Esq. (J.P. for Surrey), George Meggott the elder, William Fitzhugh, Jeremie Bains, Thomas Morgan, Charles Crayker, George Harvey, John Bateman, Tobias Selby, Symon Nicholls, Jacob May, Francis Miller, Anthony Rawlins, Anthony Allen, and John Brookes.

By an Act of Parliament of 6 George II. for providing a maintenance for the minister of the new church of Horslydown, and for making the district assigned to the same (then part of St. Olave's) a distinct parish, it was provided that the inhabitants of the new parish should enjoy all the benefits of the free-school in common with the inhabitants of the old parish.

The vaults under the old vestry-hall and schoolhouse and the masters' houses, and a piece of ground in front of the school on which houses had formerly stood, were, for many years previous to the building being pulled down for forming the approaches to London Bridge, held by the governors of the school, under leases granted by the rectors and senior churchwardens of the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, at the yearly rent of £12; but when it became necessary to make out the title, some difficulty arose in ascertaining in whom the freehold was vested. The school having been originally established and constantly held in the vestry-house, and the vestries being only held occasionally, it had become generally understood that the house belonged to the school, and that the vestry was held there by sufferance, and in order to get rid of the difficulty a clause was inserted in an Act of 11 George IV., cap. 64, whereby it was enacted that, as soon as a convenient piece of ground should have been fixed upon and approved, the same should be conveyed to the governors of the free grammar-school in exchange for the then school and the houses of the masters, subject to a perpetual rent-charge of £12 per annum to the parishes of St. Olave and St. John.

Horslydown having been covered with houses, erected on building leases which have fallen in, the yearly income of the school is now very considerable. By the account rendered by the governors to the Commissioners of Charities for the education of the poor, it appeared that the whole income of the charity for the year 1818 amounted to £1,664 6s. 10d., and in 1834 the rents and dividends on funded stock (exclusive of fines and premiums for renewal of leases) amounted to upwards of £2,400.

Out of the revenues of the school the governors have to make certain payments for money and bread to the poor, pursuant to the directions of various benefactors, which amounted in 1834 to £32, and others for apprenticing poor children, which amounted to £7 10s. And in addition to the expenses of supporting the free-

school, the governors contribute annually to St. Olave's Charity School for Girls, £40, and to a similar school in St. John's, £30. They also allow £50 per annum for the maintenance of a scholar from the school at college. The expenses of the actual maintenance of the school in 1834 were £1,360 19s. 1d., and the repairs of the school estates, expenses of management, and other incidental charges for that year, amounted to £477 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of surplus revenue in favour of the school of £400 or thereabouts.

There was also a distinct fund, arising from fines paid by the tenants for licenses to assign and underlet. These fines, which are assessed at half a year's rent, had for several years been invested in the 3 per cent. consols, and formed an accumulating fund for rebuilding the schoolhouse. This fund amounted in 1818 to £1,058 5s. 10d. stock.

The contract price for the school was near £6,000. The first stone was laid on November 17, 1834, by Charles Barclay, Esq., M.P., then warden, assisted by the rest of the governors, in the presence of a numerous company of the inhabitants of both parishes, and the building was sufficiently completed to be occupied by the master and scholars and to hold the commemoration on November 17 last.

During the interval between the pulling down of the old school and the building of the new one, the principal school was carried on in a building formerly a chapel, situate in Back Street, St. John's, near the corner of Horslydown Lane.

The present governors are: Henry Dudin, Esq., warden; the Rev. A. H. Kenney, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's; the Rev. J. C. Abdy, A.M., Rector of St. John's; Charles Barclay, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Farncomb, Esq.; Emanuel Silva, Esq.; William Holcomb, Esq.; Richard Willson, Esq.; Henry Cracklow, Esq.; Joshua Lockwood, Esq.; Robert Thomas Kent, Esq.; Thomas Starling Benson, Esq.; Edward Ledger, Esq.; Thomas Allen Shuter, Esq.; John Allen Shuter, Esq.; and Henry Ledger, Esq.

The upper school consists of about 320 boys, all taken from the two parishes of St. Olave and St. John, 100 of whom are taught Latin, and thirty are also instructed in Greek. This school is under the direction of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the headmaster, and three under-masters; and, with the exception of the Latin and Greek classes, is conducted on the system of Dr. Bell.

There is also a branch school, situated in Magdalen Street, which was erected by the governors in the year 1824. It is a large and commodious building, and contains about 250 boys, who are instructed on the system of Dr. Bell, under the direction of Mr. Venner and an under-master.

The masters are elected annually. All the scholars are educated entirely free of expense, books and stationery being provided by the

governors. The masters have no perquisites, nor are they allowed to accept any presents, their salaries being very liberal.

The boys are admitted by presentations from the governors, which are freely given to the parishioners, but a certificate is required from two inhabitant householders that the parties are resident in one of the parishes.

On November 17, being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession, divine service is performed, and a sermon is preached at St. Olave's Church, before the governors, after which there is a public examination of the scholars at the school by two clergymen appointed by the governors, on which occasion orations are delivered by the principal scholars in Greek, Latin, and English, and prizes are awarded; and the governors, with the masters of the school, the examiners, the preacher, the rectors, churchwardens, vestry and parish clerks, and some of the principal inhabitants of both parishes, afterwards dine together.

Mr. Christopher Ocland was master of this school in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but in 1582 had removed to that of Cheltenham. He printed two poems in Latin verse, one entitled "*Anglorum Prælia*," from 1327 to 1558, the other on the peaceful state of England under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These poems, as well for the gravity of the argument as the ease of the verse, were ordered by the Lords of the Council in a letter addressed to Her Majesty's High Commissioners in causes Ecclesiastical, dated 21 April, 1582, to be read in all schools in place of the heathen poets.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M., Rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, was master of this school for upwards of thirty years. He resigned in 1823, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. D. Lempriere, A.M., on whose resignation, in 1832, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the present master, was appointed.

It is stated in the report of the Commissioners of Charities that the power given by the charter of Charles II. to send scholars to the University had been very little exercised, and that, although the school was founded for the children of the rich as well as the poor, the higher class of inhabitants disliked the mixture of society which their children met with at the school, and in general declined to send their children; the school, therefore, then consisted almost entirely of the children of the poorer classes, whose parents were unable to bear the further expense attendant on a University education.

They were even informed that the masters had solicited the parents of boys whose attainments qualified them for the University to avail themselves of the exhibition for their children, and that they declined doing so for the reasons above stated. Of late years, however, the school has seldom been without a scholar at the University.

In the year 1801 Mr Charles Blenkarne, the son of the Rev. Mr.

Blenkarne, then headmaster of the school, was sent to college with an exhibition of £70 per annum. In 1809 Mr. Abdy, the present Rector of St. John's, who was educated at the school, had an allowance of £50 per annum until he took his degree of B.A. In 1828 Mr. Joseph Thompson had an allowance of £50 per annum. In 1831 Mr. Frederick Henry Scrivener had a similar allowance; and this year Mr. Edwin T. Smith has been sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, with a like annual allowance.

Some dissatisfaction has occasionally been entertained with respect to the government of the school. About 1724 a Commission for charitable uses was sued out, in consequence of the governors having made a long lease at £5 a year rent of six houses worth £50 a year. The Commissioners decreed the lessee to surrender the lease, and that he and the governors should pay £70 costs; and Lord Chancellor King confirmed the decree, but mitigated the costs to £50.*

In the library of the London Institution is a vindication of the governors, occasioned by a publication entitled, "An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Warden from Christmas 1732, to Christmas 1733."

Some years ago a Bill in Chancery was filed by some of the parishioners against the governors, but the suit was abandoned; and an information has been lately filed in the name of the Attorney-General containing some very groundless and absurd charges against the governors, mixed with others for which there are some grounds, the principal one being that the governors do not, on a governor leaving the parish, elect another inhabitant to be a governor in his room, as the charters direct, and that but few of the present governors are actually resident in either of the parishes. The governors have put in their answer to the information, and it is to be hoped that the funds of the school will not be expended in useless litigation.

In this excellent institution a classical education is provided for those children whose parents desire it, and whose situation and prospects in life are such as to render such an education advantageous to them; while at the same time it affords to the children of parents in a more humble sphere such plain and useful instruction as is best suited to their station. Neither are the precepts of religion neglected, and the scholars attend divine service on every Sabbath at St. Olave's and St. John's Churches.

The present flourishing state of the finances of the school is a proof of their having been judiciously administered. The schools are well conducted by masters of great ability, as will be made evident to anyone who will take the trouble to visit them.

The ancient seal of the school (of which we subjoin a cut) bears the date of 1576. It represents the master seated in the school-

* East v. Kyall, 2 P. Williams 284, 2 Equity Cases Abridged, 199, fol. 6.

room, with five boys standing near him. The rod is a prominent object, as in other school seals which may be seen in Carlisle's "Grammar Schools," some of which are also inscribed with the maxim of King Solomon, then strictly maintained: "QUI PARCIT VIRGAM ODI FILIUM." A facsimile of the seal, in cast-iron or carved in stone, is placed in front of most of the houses belonging to the school.

G. R. C.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 66-67.]

The materials of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, situated in Church Passage, Tooley Street, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, were sold by auction on January 19, the site being required for the approaches to the new London Bridge. This school was founded at the cost of the inhabitants, Queen Elizabeth granting her Letters Patent in 1571 for the support thereof. The governors are a body corporate. About 300 boys are educated in these schools under the tuition of seven masters. In 1609 the inhabitants erected the buildings, now destroyed, on the site of part of the house which had belonged to the Prior of Lewes. A good external south view of this school is given in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata."

Under these schools and the adjoining buildings was the crypt of the ancient mansion or inn of the Priors of Lewes, when Parliamentary or ecclesiastical duty led them to reside in the Metropolis.

Anthony Munday, in his edition of Stow's "London," 1618, says: "On the south side of (Tooley) street was sometime one great house, builded of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of Lewes, and was his lodging when he came to London: it is now a common hostelry for travellers, and hath to sign the Walnut-tree."

A good north view of this crypt is engraved in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," in which work it is thus described: "There are two entrances to this oratory or crypt, in White Horse Court, leading from Tooley Street to Southwark House, formerly the King's Head Tavern, and prior to that, the sign of the Walnut Tree. In entering by the northern entrance, it is 7 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet wide, which leads to a large semicircular arched vault 39 feet 3 inches long, by 18 feet wide; on one side is a well, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot, from which water is at present conveyed to the houses above; towards the further end is a doorway, 4 feet 6 by 3 feet 6 inches, leading to another semicircular vaulted arch, 31 feet long by 13 feet 10 inches wide; from this you are led into a passage, 7 feet by 6 feet, which leads to the principal apartment of this ancient building, the whole length of which is 40 feet 6 inches, by 10 feet 6 inches in width; at the further [south] end are two windows, 2 feet 6 inches wide each, and on one [western] side there are likewise two more of

the same dimensions, and a passage 4 feet wide, which leads to another apartment, but is blocked up with stones and bricks. This ancient apartment consists of four groined [circular] arches, supported on curious [Norman] columns, 4 feet 10 inches in diameter.* From this you enter into another vault of various dimensions, but the length is 27 feet 4 inches: part of this vault is arched as the former, and part groined, over which the stairs leading to Queen Elizabeth's School are erected. On entering the southern entrance, you descend by a gradual slope into the second semicircular apartment already described: the present flooring is of earth and brick rubbish, which have accumulated from time to time, so as to half bury the pillars. The height of the roof is unequal, from the partial raising of the ground, but is in general from 8 to 9 feet." An excellent plan of this crypt, drawn by Mr. H. Gardner, is also given in Wilkinson's work.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 297-298.]

The subject of the accompanying print (see Plate I.) is the crypt of the inn of the Prior of Lewes in Southwark, which has lately been rendered accessible to public inspection by the alterations necessary to form the approaches of the new London Bridge, and which has been described in your Magazine for January, p. 67. I suppose that the remains of this building were more considerable in the time of the historian and topographer Stow, who notices it, as you have already quoted.

The crypt is an apartment about 40 feet in length by 17 in width, and about 14 in height from the original floor to the crest of the vaulting, which is supported by short semicircular pilasters placed on either side of the chamber, three on the east and three on the west. The capitals of these columns are in the earliest style of Saxon or Anglo-Norman sculpture; from them spring boldly-turned semicircular arches faced with squared masonry. The intercolumniation or space between pillar and pillar is about 9 feet. The corresponding intervening spaces between the arches form the ceiling, which is accurately groined. The walls are of ragstone, with an admixture, especially in the groins, of chalk. There are no pilasters in the angles forming the ends of the chamber. One circumstance in this edifice is peculiarly worthy of observation: in the intervening lateral spaces between the pillars, where the groining would naturally form a pointed arch, the arch is not pointed, but elliptical.

Two small circular-headed windows neatly faced with squared masonry, and scarcely 12 inches asunder,† are placed at the south

* These columns are described in Lot 137 of the Sale Catalogue as "eight Gothic capitals, columns, and bases, supporting the groined arches of the antient oratory of the Priors of Lewes."

† Your artist has made an error in these windows in his view of the crypt. I correct it in an enlarged sketch of them, with which I send a plan of the building.

end of the building, and one at the north. There is an oblong opening in the first intercolumniation of the west side of the room, which led, I think, to a small staircase; in the second and third, between the pilasters, were two circular-headed windows similar to the rest. So that the apartment was illuminated by five apertures exclusive of the doors. At the north-east end is a projection, making a right angle with the chamber, and forming the centre, as I think, of a mansion in the shape of a half H, the hollow side facing to the south. In the middle of the north front were probably the "arched gates" mentioned by Stow.

I am strongly of opinion that these remains are a portion of an edifice erected on his own land by William de Warren, first Earl, or rather, (as earldoms at that time had a real dominion over counties), Viceroy of Surrey, who married the sister of William Rufus, and who, founding an alien priory of the Cistercian Order at Lewes in Sussex, among other marks of his bounty, conferred perhaps a mansion of his own on the priors as their town residence. The Earls of Surrey certainly held a Court in their Manor of Southwark.

The building under consideration was not, I conceive, a place of worship, as it has been designated by Wilkinson,* but rather the sub-aula of some stately mansion. It appears, indeed, from a passage of Matthew Paris, in his "Lives of the Abbats of St. Alban's,"† that houses furnished with crypts were of the order appropriated to nobility: "Aula nobilissima picta cum conclavibus et camino et atrio et subaulâ quæ *palatium regium* (quia duplex est et *criptata*) dici potest."

Several fragments of architectural carving were discovered in the upper parts of the building, strictly of the Saxon style, and some much resembling the ornaments on the font at Darent Church, Kent, which I have described in vol. xcvi., ii., p. 497. [See Gent. Mag. Lib., "English Topography," vol. vi., pp. 77-80.] Portions of Roman tiles, a sure mark when coupled with other circumstances of high antiquity, were found worked into the walls. Under the floor of the schoolroom above many tradesmen's tokens were discovered, and I have a small brass coin of Constantius, picked out of the rubbish.‡

The quantity of earth which at present fills this vault, up to the capitals of the columns, was probably introduced to bring it to a level with some adjoining modern cellars for the convenience of removing casks, etc. Indeed, it is said that this ancient vaulting was unknown to the possessors of the upper part of its site, and was occupied for a century by persons who had casually broken into it from an adjacent souterrein.

* "Londina Illustrata."

† "Vitæ viginti trium Sancti Albani Abbatum," p. 142, edit. Watts.

‡ Obverse, Constantius Nob. Cæsar; reverse, Gloria Exercitus (two soldiers).

A little historical taste, and a little respect for the *vestigia subterranea*, now, indeed, almost the only tangible evidence of old London, might have still preserved this most curious and early specimen of architecture for ages to come, and the new road, or any other superstructure, might have been formed over the vault; but the vandalism which sometimes marks the march of modern improvement in a few days will, I fear, sweep the residence of Earl Warren or the inn of the Prior of Lewes from the surface of the earth.

A. J. K.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 359-360.]

The name of "The Fire of London" is familiar in everybody's ears; our thoughts are at once directed to the catastrophe which occurred in the year 1666, which is otherwise correctly described as "The Great Fire." But "The Fire of Southwark" was one I had not heard of, when I met with the following passage in the diary (or, rather, commonplace-book) of the Rev. John Ward, published a few months ago:

"Groves and his Irish ruffians burnt Southwerk, and had 1000 pounds for their pains, said the narrative of Bedloe. Gifford, a Jesuite, had the management of the fire. The 26 of May, 1676, was the dismal fire of Southwerk. The fire begunne att one Mr. Welsh, an oilman, neer St. Margaret Hill, betwixt the George and Talbot Innes, as Bedloe, in his narrative, relates."

On reading this passage I turned to the historians of the Metropolis, expecting to find this calamity duly recorded, but I did not find that to be the case. Whether their sympathies had been wholly absorbed by the Great Fire of 1666, or whether they deemed Southwark not within their province, or whether (which is most probable) this event really escaped the notice of Strype, who, I believe, was the first London historian of any note after its occurrence, in either case they keep a total silence; and the only notice of the event that has been found in any modern publication is a brief paragraph in Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," vol. iii., p. 549 (and thence transferred to a recent "History of London" by T. Allen), to the following effect:

"A fire, which broke out 26 May, 1676, burnt the Town Hall and a great part of the town, in consequence of which an Act of Parliament was passed erecting a Judicature* concerning differences touch-

* The decrees of this Court of Judicature are preserved at the office of the Town Clerk of London. They relate only to such property as was the subject of any difference between landlord and tenant or neighbour and neighbour, and direct the surrender or extension of leases, reduction of rents, exchange of intermixed property, and other arrangements for rebuilding the houses destroyed by the fire. The extent of the destruction cannot be accurately ascertained from these records, but they show that the ravages of the fire extended to both sides of the High Street northwards from St. Margaret's Hill, Compter Street (so called from the Borough Compter which then stood there), Three Crowns Square, Foul Lane

ing houses so burnt and demolished ;” the provisions of which Act (formed on the model of the London Fire Act) are then described, but no account is given of the fire itself.

Having made this investigation, I now beg to supply such particulars as I have been able to glean from contemporary publications. And, first, from the *London Gazette*, No. 1,098 :

“*London, May 27.*—Yesterday, about four in the morning, broke out a most lamentable fire, in the Burrough of Southwark, and continued with much violence all that day, and part of the night following, notwithstanding all the care and endeavours that were used by his Grace the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Craven, and the Lord Mayor, to quench the same, as well by blowing up of houses as otherways ; his Majesty, accompanied with his Royal Highness, in a tender sence of this sad calamity, being pleased to go done (*sic*) to Bridge-foot, in his Barge, to give such orders his Majesty found fit for the putting a stop to it ; which through the mercy of God was finally effected, after that about 600 houses had been burnt and blown up.”

The next quotation is from Bedloe’s “Narrative,”* the publication referred to by Mr. Ward :

“Several other attempts were made on Southwark, but without any considerable effect, until the 26th of May, 1676, and then they fatally accomlisht their design, setting fire to the house of one Mr. Welsh an oylman, situate near St. Margaret’s Hill, between the George and Talbot Inns, which broke out about four of the clock in the morning, and was carried on with that art and violence that it consumed 500 dwelling-houses or upwards, many stately Inns, the Meat market, the Prison of the Compter, &c. The whole loss, as to what was actually destroyed, was modestly computed to be between eighty and one hundred thousand pounds, besides damage to the inhabitants by loss and interruption of their trade. St. Thomas’s Hospital was happily preserved, chiefly by means of a new invented engine for conveying of water.”

Bedloe proceeds to affirm that one John Groves, recently executed, had confessed that he was chiefly concerned in contriving this fire, together with three Irishmen, procured by Dr. Fogarthy ; and that for this service the Popish Society (Richard Strange then being

(now called York Street), and on the north side of St. Saviour’s churchyard into Montagu Close, where a house belonging to Mr. Overman was blown up in order to stop its pogrress. Besides the Town Hall and Compter, the Three Tuns, Talbot, George, White Hart, and King’s Head Inns were involved in the destruction. It appears from the records that the George Inn had been previously in great part burnt and demolished by a violent fire which happened in Southwark in 1670.—G. R. C.

* “Narrative and Impartial Discovery of the Horrid Popish Plot, carried on for the Burning and Destroying the Cities of London and Westminster, with their Suburbs,” etc., by Captain William Bedloe, fol., 1679, p. 18.

provincial) had given £1,000—viz., £400 to Groves and £200 apiece to the three Irishmen.

In another publication* of the next year the same story is thus repeated:

"The next considerable fire was that in Southwark, which happened in the year 1676. This fire was begun by one John Groves, who had several fire works made for that purpose, and three Irishmen that were his assistants. So prosperous in their villainy, that they set an oyl shop, near St. Margaret's Hill, on fire. For which noble act the said Groves had £400, and the three Irishmen £200 apiece paid them by the Jesuit here in London that set them on work. However, the Jesuits were no losers by the bargain, for by the dexterity of their plundering emissaries they got no less than £2,000 sterling by that desolation."

The Town Hall of Southwark,† which was involved in the destruction, was not rebuilt for ten years after. The front (of which a view is preserved in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata") was then adorned with a statue of King Charles II., beneath which was an inscription beginning:

"Combustum an. 1676. Reedificatum annis 1685 et 1686."

In Concanen and Morgan's "History of the Parish of St. Saviour's," p. 69, it is mentioned that when the hall, erected after the fire, was pulled down in 1793, the royal statue above mentioned was set up on the Watchhouse in Three Crowns Square, on which some wit wrote:

"Justice and Charles have left the Hill,
The City claim'd their place;
Justice resides at Dick West's still;‡
But mark poor Charles's case—
Justice, secure from wind and weather,
Now keeps the tavern score;
While Charley, turned out all together,
Stands at the Watchhouse door."

This watchhouse, I am informed, was taken down a few years since, when the statue was removed to the garden of Mr. Edmonds,

* "A Compendious History of the most Remarkable Passages of the last Fourteen Years, with an Account of the Plot as it was carried on, both before and after the Fire of London, to this present time." London, 1680.

† The Town Hall and Compter, which were burnt, appear to have been part of the Church of St. Margaret, which was granted to John Pope, October 3, 1545. The Compter was demised by the Corporation to William Eyre, High Bailiff of Southwark, by lease dated October 25, 1664, for ninety-nine years if he should so long live and continue Bailiff of Southwark, at a rent of £50 per annum, which lease was surrendered in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Judicature after the fire, and a new Compter built in Mill Lane, Tooley Street, where it now is.—G. R. C.

‡ In allusion to a figure of Justice which supported the Lord Mayor's chair in the Town Hall, and was purchased by Mr. West of the Three Crowns coffee-house, and placed as an ornament at his bar.

the surveyor to the Commissioners of Pavements, at Walworth, and there it still exists.

J. G. N.

[1812, *Part II.*, p. 217.]

I send you a representation (see Plate II.) of the Talbot Inn (or, rather Tabard Inn, as it was originally called) in Southwark, remarkable for being the lodging-house of Geoffrey Chaucer and the Pilgrims on their way to Canterbury—a circumstance commemorated by the following inscription over the gateway :

“THIS IS THE INN WHERE GEOFFREY CHAUCER, KNIGHT, AND NINE AND TWENTY PILGRIMS, LODGED IN THEIR JOURNEY TO CANTERBURY IN 1383.”

The rooms still exist in which they are stated to have been entertained, and till lately there was some ancient tapestry in the house representing a procession to Canterbury. A well-painted sign by Mr. Blake represents Chaucer and his merry company setting out on their journey. The exterior of the building has probably been altered, but the substantial oak beams, floorings, etc., bear strong evidences of great antiquity and give authority to the tradition.

The White Hart Tavern in Bishopsgate Street is nearly coeval with the above inn, bearing the date “1400.”

P.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 399-400.]

The Roman remains discovered in the course of the excavations necessary for forming the new London Bridge approaches, on the City side, having been recorded by Mr. Kempe in the “*Archæologia*,” and by Mr. Herbert, of the City Library, in his “*History of St. Michael’s Parish*,” I beg leave to communicate, through the medium of your pages, an account of the interesting discoveries made during the same works on the southern side, the progress of which I have closely watched.

My communication principally relates to discoveries recently made in excavating for the foundations of the tavern, now being erected for Mr. Humphery, of which Mr. Allen is architect, and one or two other houses placed at the north-east angle of St. Saviour’s Church, near the Lady Chapel ; on this spot, toward the end of April, and at the beginning of the present month, numerous Roman remains have been discovered, most of which are now in my possession, consisting of fragments of the red Samian pottery, both plain and ornamented, among which were two vessels nearly perfect ; one black vase of the figure usually considered to be sepulchral, with several fragments of similar vessels, varying a little in form, but always elegant ; horns of animals, boars’ tusks, coins (mostly imperfect) ; a glass vase, instruments of brass, a very remarkably formed key, of copper, in a fine state of preservation ; fragments of amphoræ, a Roman bead or amulet, and various other less perfect, though interesting, remains.

From all that I have seen and heard of the discoveries near this spot, I have but little doubt that a Roman temple once stood on or

near the site of St. Saviour's Church, on the south side of which Mr. Gwilt discovered a beautiful tessellated pavement, and I have seen portions of others found in the burial-ground, together with similar deposits to those above named.

The discoveries made a few years since in and near King Street, in the borough, while constructing the grand sewers, plainly indicated a Roman burial-place. The recent discoveries, I am inclined to think, were of a sacrificial nature, and the general appearances of the spot have led me to suppose that here they burned their dead, which it is well known they were forbidden to do within the walls of their city.

The numerous beautiful fragments of Samian pottery were perhaps vessels used at their sacrifices, which were usually offered at the time of burning the body, and the Roman ritual enjoined the use of earthenware in their religious ceremonies; in this opinion I am borne out by the nature of the accompanying deposits of horns and bones of animals, wild boars' tusks, etc., probably those of the victims. Tacitus speaks of a solemn sacrifice of an ox, a sheep, and a boar, and it is remarkable that the remains here found answer this description.

A few feet southward of these I observed many fragments of burnt bricks and a large quantity of ashes, among which were found a ring and numerous coins, decidedly Roman, but much defaced, apparently from the action of a fire. These appearances were confined to one spot, and I cannot account for them otherwise than by the supposition that it may have been a funeral pile; for it is related, on the authority of Virgil, that abundance of presents were thrown on to the body while on the burning pile, such as costly garments, perfumes, jewels, etc., and it is likely that coins may have been of the number, and these alone would resist the action of the flames.

Of the numerous coins found I have only seen two or three worth notice, and these were from another part of the ground. I have one of Antoninus Pius, in a fine state of preservation, on the reverse of which is a figure of Victory bearing a shield, inscribed VIC . GER. The other of Domitian; reverse, a figure of Plenty, bearing in her right hand a pair of scales, and on her left arm a cornucopia.

As far as my observation has gone, Roman remains are found in Southwark, usually at depths varying from 10 to 14 feet, and the reason that they were not discovered in other parts as well as on this spot is, I conceive, that the workmen have not attained sufficient depth; here it was necessary to go to a greater depth for the extensive kitchens and cellars required for the above-named premises.

The particular description of the articles referred to, with drawings of them, shall, if acceptable, form the subject of another communication. [See *Gent. Mag. Lib.*, "*Romano-British Remains*," vol. ii., pp. 322-323.]

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

SYDENHAM.

[1785, *Part I.*, p. 416.]

The following pathetic lines I found a few days ago in one of my country rambles, written upon a window at a house on Mount Pleasant, near Sydenham. My reason for requesting your insertion of them is merely to learn from any correspondent whether they are to be met with in any author.

In a female hand, the following :

“Alas ! I have lov'd too long, too well,
The man who owns no merit in sincerity,
And treats my faithful heart with proud contempt,
And an unfeeling coldness.”

Close under the above the following, in a man's handwriting :

“This woman has a soul of godlike mould,
Intrepid and commanding ;
To that she's fair, few more can boast
Of personal charms ;
And, in spite of me, challenges my best esteem ;
But oh ! she has passions that outstrip the winds,
And tear her virtues up
As tempests meet the sea !”

There are names signed under each that appear to be of the same handwriting as the lines, which, though not in rhyme, yet are written in the above irregular divisions. I should apologize for craving room for such an accidental trifle, but I hope the pathos it contains will make my excuse.

H.

TOOTING.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 307-308.]

It may be a matter of information to some of your readers to hear that the parish church of Tooting will be shortly taken down, in consequence of a new one being in the course of erection.

This church is distinguished by a round tower, and in this regard it is singular, being the only one in the county of Surrey which possesses so curious a relic of the earliest architecture of the nation. Of the high antiquity of circular church towers I may at some future period take an opportunity of speaking ; at present I only feel it necessary to observe that not any of these singular structures contain evidence of their erection in any period when the Saxon, Norman or Pointed architecture prevailed. Of their antiquity there is no question, and the numerous works which have been written on their origin evince the interest which they have excited. They are not ordinary nor every-day structures, and their preservation is a matter of national importance ; and I cannot believe that in any country

except England would the existence of such curious and interesting relics of former ages be subjected to the caprice or ignorance of a parish vestry.

In this instance the loss of the tower is the more to be deplored, as no plea of necessity existed to warrant its destruction. The church, it is true, was situated at a very inconvenient distance from the village, and it must be obvious that whenever a church is so situated the congregation attending it is only composed of the families resident on the spot, or those inhabitants whose opulence enables them to ride to church; for such as these the old church is amply sufficient. If necessity existed of affording additional accommodation to the parishioners, and it had been determined to rebuild the church for that purpose, and at the same time it had been determined to erect the new building on a new site, common-sense alone would suggest the propriety of seeking for such new site in the centre of the village, or as near to it as possible. But what is done at Tooting? A new church is building, and on a new site; but it will scarcely be credited that such new site is within a few yards of the old church, where the flimsy Gothic edifice which is building will stand a monument of the profound and absolute wisdom of the vestry, and what is more to be regretted, will add another instance to the many which have occurred of the inattention to the wants and the conveniences of the inhabitants so observable in the erection of many new churches. In this instance, this lamentable neglect is the more glaring, as the existence of a large meeting-house in the heart of the village too plainly evinces that whatever apathy may be apparent in some quarters, the opponents of the Church are sufficiently alive to the necessity of attending to the convenience of the congregation who are to attend any place of worship which may be built, if the builders really intend it to be occupied when finished. If the new building had been erected on a distant site, the old church might have been allowed to exist as a chapel of ease, by which means a vestige of antiquity worth preserving would have been saved, and the new church might have been of some utility; as it is, it may accommodate many more than are likely to attend it. It is, however, not too late to save the ancient tower. It is totally independent of the walls of the building to which it is attached. It will occupy very little room, it requires no repairs, and the expenses necessary to secure its preservation will not be greater than the charge of demolishing it. If, then, any regard for our national antiquities exists among the inhabitants of Tooting, or if the incumbent of the parish has a voice, and feels, as I trust all clergymen of the Church of England do feel, that the antiquities of their parish churches look to them as their proper and legal guardians, I confidently hope that some exertion will be made to save the tower. If allowed to stand, it will inconvenience no one—it will scarcely cause

a grave less to be made in the churchyard—and it will excite the gratitude and deserve the thanks of every antiquary in the kingdom.

E. I. C.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 594.]

I enclose a drawing of Tooting Church and some collections about the place (Plate II.).

VAN LINE NAM.

Tooting is in Brixton hundred; the surrounding parishes are Clapham, Stretham, Merton, and Wimbledon; the name may have had its origin from the Saxons, on account of the base service by which the lands were held. *Theon* signifies *servus*; *ing* denotes a meadow; it is supposed to take the addition of Graveny from one of its lords, Richard de Gravenelle. This parish of Tooting is sometimes called Lower Tooting to distinguish it from a part of Stretham parish, called Upper Tooting, and Tooting Beck, both of which were in this parish before the Bishop of Baieux laid hands upon them. The village consists of two streets, which run the one out of the other in the shape of an L.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; it is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark. There was a church here at the Conquest, as appears by Domesday Book. The church of Totinges was given to the monastery of St. Mary Overree, and so recorded in Dugdale's "Monasticon." There were anciently three manors in Tooting, two of which were in after-times united and thrown into Stretham parish; the third manor was, at the Survey, held by Haimo, Sheriff of Surrey, from the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 1736. Mr. Lewis was lord of this manor. The other two manors were, in the time of King William, held by the abbeys of Westminster and Becc, which, in process of time, came both to Becc, and gave rise to the name of Tooting-becc, which that part of Stretham bears which was taken from Tooting. A.D. 1736 this manor was the Duke of Bedford's. The part which Westminster held was, in King Edward the Confessor's time, the estate of Swane, of whom Waltheos had it; and he sold it to Alnod, a native of London, who bestowed it upon the church of Westminster for the health of his soul.

VAUXHALL.

[1787, *Part II.*, p. 572.]

In compliance with your request, I can inform you the Manor of Fauxhall extends over the parishes of Stockwell, Streatham, and Mitcham; that there is a court-leet and court-baron; and, at the former, the annual officers, such as constable, etc., for Fauxhall and the above parishes, are presented and sworn into office. The copyhold tenants do not exceed sixty. The fine on admission certain being only double the small reserved rent to the lord, and the estates not

being heritable, they are in value equal to a freehold, and, in goodness of title, preferable, and descend as Borow English lands, viz., to the younger son.

A KENTISH READER.

[1787, *Part I.*, p. 309.]

Your correspondents differing in the right spelling of Fauxhall, I have before me all the Court Rolls which, I believe, are now existing.* The oldest is dated 1649, in which it is spelt Fauxhall, and so regularly continued to this time.

John Adrian, Esq., was lord in 1653, and Henry Hampson, Esq., from that time to the Restoration; and Thomas Hardress, steward from 1649 to 1681, under the successive description of Esquire, Serjeant-at-Law, and Knight.

This T. Hardress was of the county of Kent, which family held lands there in the 20th of William the Conqueror, as per Domesday, and were representatives in Parliament for the city of Canterbury temp. Edward II., as per Willis's Not. Par., and have resided at Hardress, in Kent, from the time of Richard II. to the death of the late Sir William Hardress, Bart., when the title became extinct; and there are at this time none of the name in the county except two single ladies, dames of the late John, and sisters of John Hardress, barrister-at-law, who caught cold attending in his profession the House of Commons on the memorable Chippenham election, 1741, and very soon after died unmarried.

Any particulars of that ancient family will be very acceptable to

A KENTISH READER.

[1765, pp. 353-356.]

These gardens are situated near the Thames, on the south side, in the parish of Lambeth, about two miles from London. They are opened every day, except Sunday, at five o'clock in the evening from May till August, each person paying 1s. admittance. You enter by the great gate upon a noble gravel walk about 900 feet in length, planted on each side with very lofty trees, which form a fine vista, terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obelisk. At the corners of the obelisk are painted a number of slaves chained, and over them this inscription:

SPECTATOR
FASTIDIOSUS
SIBI MOLESTVS.

To the right of this walk, and a few steps within the garden, is a square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the Grove: In the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, etc., the dome of which

* We shall be obliged to this gentleman for historical extracts from their Court Rolls.

is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here. At the upper extremity of this orchestra a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song ; and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery has of late years been exhibited about nine o'clock, on the inside of one of the hedges, situated in a hollow on the left hand, about half-way up the walk already described, representing a beautiful landscape in perspective, with a miller's house, a water-mill, and a cascade. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill, it rises up in a foam at the bottom and then glides away.

Behind the orchestra, in the centre of the garden, is a Turkish tent, the dome of which is finely carved and supported by eight columns of the Ionic order ; the outward case stands on twelve columns of the Doric ; between these, both within and without, hang very rich festoons of flowers. The outside of the dome is variously embellished, and surmounted by a plume of feathers. From the centre within hangs a large glass chandelier, and four smaller ones at each corner. In it are fourteen tables for the accommodation of company.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a considerable number of tables and benches are placed for the company, and at a small distance from them (fronting the orchestra) is a large pavilion of the Composite order ; it was built for his late Royal Highness Frederic, Prince of Wales. The ascent is by a double flight of stone steps decorated with balustrades. The front is supported by stately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the Doric taste. In the ceiling are three little domes, with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. There are put up in it four large paintings, done by Mr. Hayman, from the historical plays of Shakespeare, which are much admired.

Behind the pavilion is a very handsome square drawing-room, built likewise for the late Prince of Wales.

The space between this pavilion and the orchestra may be termed the grand rendezvous of the company, who constantly assemble in this part if the weather be fine.

The Grove is illuminated in the evening with about fifteen hundred glass lamps ; in the front of the orchestra they are contrived to form three triumphal arches, and are all lighted as it were in a moment, to the no small surprise of the spectator.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of sheltering the company, the musical performance is in a great room or rotunda, where an elegant orchestra is erected. This rotunda, which is 70 feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite to the orchestra. Along the front next the Grove is a piazza, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the Grove. Within this room on the left hand is the orchestra, which is enclosed with a balustrade, and in the ceiling is painted Venus and the Loves. The front of this ceiling is supported by four columns of the Ionic order, embellished with foliage from the base a considerable way upwards, and the remaining part of the shaft to the capital is finely wreathed with a Gothic balustrade, where boys are represented ascending it. On the sides of the orchestra are painted Corinthian pillars, and between them, in niches, are represented four deities. At the extremity is the organ, and before it are placed the desks for the musical performers. In the centre hangs a magnificent chandelier, 11 feet in diameter, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows, which, when lighted, add greatly to the beauty and splendour of the place.

In the middle of this chandelier is represented, in plaster of Paris, the rape of Semele by Jupiter, and round the bottom of it is a number of small looking-glasses curiously set. Above are sixteen white busts of eminent persons, ancient and modern, standing on carved brackets, each between two white vases; a little higher are sixteen oval looking-glasses ornamented with pencilled candle-sticks or a two-armed sconce. If the spectator stands in the centre, which is under the great chandelier, he may see himself reflected in all these glasses. Above are fourteen sash windows, with elegant frames finely carved, and crowned with a plume of feathers. The top is a dome, slated on the outside, and painted within in the resemblance of a shell. The roof is so contrived that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage.

This rotunda has lately been enlarged by an additional saloon, which is so joined to the building that the whole makes but one edifice. A part of the rotunda opposite the orchestra is laid open for receiving this saloon, and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns like those at the front of the orchestra already described. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste, and in the summit of each is a skylight, divided into ten compartments; the frames are in the Gothic style. Each cupola is adorned with paintings. Apollo, Pan, and the Muses are in one, and Neptune, with the sea-nymphs, in the other. Both have rich enablatures and something like a swelling sofa. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large chandelier in the

form of a basket of flowers. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof. The architrave consists of a balustrade, the frieze is enriched with sportive boys, and the entablature supported by termini.

Between these columns are four paintings by Hayman. The first represents the surrender of Montreal in Canada to the British army, commanded by General Amherst. On a commemorating stone at one corner of the piece is this inscription :

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The second represents Britannia holding in her hand a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the background) by Sir Edward Hawke, November 10, 1759. The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to Lord Granby, Lord Albemarle, Lord Townshend, and the Colonels Monckton, Coote, etc.

The entrance into this saloon from the gardens is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being extensive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every side, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar lustre to the grandeur of the place.

The first walk, as far as the great room, is paved with Flanders bricks, or Dutch clinkers, to prevent in wet weather the sand or gravel from sticking to the feet of the company. In all other places the Grove is bounded by gravel walks and a considerable number of pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the designs of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on subjects adapted to the place; and each pavilion has a table in it that will hold six or eight persons.

The pavilions continue in a sweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a semicircle of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. The entablature consists of a carved frieze, with battlements or embrasures over the cornice. In this semicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples, one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pediment, and a beautiful turret at the top; but the two latter are now converted into portals, one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade, which are directly opposite to each other; however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is decorated with a piece of painting in the Chinese taste, representing Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. This temple is adorned in front with

wreathed columns and other Gothic ornaments. On each side of this temp'e the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking. This semicircle leads to a sweep of pavilions that terminate in the great walk.

Proceeding forward, we see another range of pavilions in a different style adorned with paintings forming another side of the quadrangle, with a grand portico in the centre and a marble statue underneath.

Next is a piazza of five arches, which open into a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the middle of the piazza, which preserves the line and boundary of the Grove, is a grand portico of the Doric order; and under the arch, on a pedestal, is a beautiful marble statue of the famous Mr. Handel in the character of Orpheus playing on his lyre, done by the celebrated Roubiliac.

In the pediment above is represented St. Cecilia, the Goddess of Music, playing on the violoncello, which is supported by a Cupid, while another holds before her a piece of music.

Here ends the boundary of the Grove on this side; but turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens. On each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with paintings.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions with a Gothic railing in the front of them, and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a small semicircle of pavilions, defended in front by a Gothic railing, and ornamented in the centre and at each end with Gothic temples; in both the latter are fine glass chandeliers and lamps; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a Gothic tower and a handsome turret.

From the upper end of the walk last described a long narrow vista runs to the top of the garden; this is called the Druids, or Lover's Walk, and on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, form a canopy. This walk in the evening is dark, which renders it more agreeable to those who love to listen to the distant music in the orchestra and view the lamps glittering through the trees.

From the statue of Handel, up the garden, appears a noble vista, which is called the Grand South Walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. It is adorned by three triumphal arches; the prospect is terminated by a large painting of the ruins of Palmyra, which has deceived many strangers and induced them, at first sight, to imagine they really saw a pile of ruins at some distance.

Near the centre of the garden is a cross gravel walk, formed by stately trees on each side. On the right hand it is terminated by the trees which shade the Lover's Walk, and at the extremity, on the left, is a beautiful landscape painting of ruins and running water. From our situation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the garden, formed on the right by a wilderness and on the left by rural downs, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with several little eminences in it, after the manner of a Roman camp. The downs are covered with turf and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of Milton, nearly surrounded with bushes, and seated on a rock in a listening posture.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel walk, formed on each side by lofty trees, which runs across the gardens and terminates them this way.

In this walk is a beautiful prospect of a fine meadow, in which the obelisk stands. This prospect is made by the trees being opposite the Grand Walk (which runs from the entrance into the gardens), and a ha ha is formed in the ditch to prevent the company going into the field. At each end of this walk is a beautiful painting: one is a building, with a scaffold and a ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

The principal part of all these walks forms the boundaries of wildernesses, composed of trees, which shoot to a great height, and are all enclosed with an espalier, in the Chinese taste.

[1742, pp. 418-420.]

Of the Luxury of the English, and a Description of Ranelagh Gardens and Vauxhall in a Letter from a Foreigner to his Friend at Paris.

“London, July 1, O.S. 1742.

“MY DEAR FRIEND,—In my last, by giving you what I conceiv'd to be a true Portrait of the Manners, Pursuits, and Principles of these famous Islanders, I make no doubt but I sufficiently convinced you, that there is a Root of Wickedness in the human Heart, that no System of Government, nor no Advantages of Education, or even Liberty itself can wholly remove.

“Every Thing here is venal; Money is esteem'd an Equivalent for all Things; and this Lust of Lucre is founded on an inordinate Love of Pleasure: The Pleasure of the Sense? Those of the Mind being esteem'd scarce worth coveting, much less purchasing.

“Christianity, indeed, is profess'd here but Epicurism, of the most degenerate Kind, is the almost universal Practice; from the Lackey to the Prince. Money contributed to the Publick is parted with grudgingly; to answer just Debts impatiently; and in Works of Beneficence, Generosity, and Charity, as to a Thief, who is gratified

rather thro' Terror than Love ; But when any Vanity is to be gratify'd, when any Frolic is in View, or when Appetite, or perhaps Vice, is to be indulged, Riches have literally Wings, and fly away.

"Here, therefore, as I before hinted, we have the Key to that Avarice, that Rapaciousness, that Mercenariness, so prevalent in this Country ; for, as the Subjects of arbitrary Princes, under whom it is dangerous to be thought rich, gather Wealth in order to hoard it, these, on the contrary, heap only to squander ; and, for the general, make their boasted Liberty a Cloak for every Kind and Degree of Licentiousness.

"Even the Beggar has here a Taste of Pleasures and afflicts himself more that he cannot mingle with the Rich in their Debauches, than that he frequently pines for a Morsel of Bread. All are the Children of Luxury, and all must have their Appetites flatter'd as well as fed.

"In spite of all the Refinements which the English have undergone, within the two or three last Centuries, Eating and Drinking are still the Ground-work of whatever they call Pleasure ; which is not likely to suffer any Diminution by Fashions imported from Germany.

"These very Outcasts of Fortune, who hunger daily for Bread, have here, therefore, their Places of Resort, where for a few Pence, their whole Estate, they find wherewith to tickle their Palates, and quaff down both Joy and Forgetfulness, tho' sure to wake in the Arms of Wretchedness.

"For the next Stage or Remove of People, every Street has numerous Receptacles, which are licensed by the Government to sell Beer ; and where Drunkenness is conniv'd at by the Magistrate, because so good a Friend to the Excise : For the same Reason, likewise, every Village, of which there are Numbers in the Neighbourhood of this huge, overgrown City, is half peopled with Publicans, who have Gardens, Walks cover'd with Trees, which retain an admirable Verdure all the Summer long, and are permitted the farther Advantage of certain rustic Games to draw in Customers, and inflame a Reckoning.

"I am to observe to you, that, during the fine Season, the Theatres are shut up ; but that the Vulgar, who, by the way, I am told, make no inconsiderable Part of the Audience, may not be so long deprived of a Pleasure they relish so much, and understand so little, certain Places, resembling perhaps what Theatres were in their Origin, are then open'd at the Extremities of the Town, where the Spectators are entertain'd with a Medley of Vaulting, Tumbling, Rope-dancing, Singing, and sometimes Farces, and regale themselves, in the Interval, with Eating, Drinking, Smoaking, or making Love to the Ladies of Pleasure, whence you will easily gather, that the old social, sensual, unpolish'd, frolic Turn of the English is here to be seen in its full Perfection.

"In all these Rambles and Visits an English Gentleman had the

Goodness to be my Guide, from whom I readily accepted an Invitation to spend an Evening at a noble Village in Sight of the Town, and situate by the Side of the River Thames.

"I repaired to the Rendezvous, which was the Park adjoining to the Palace Royal, and which answers to our Tuilleries; where we saunter'd with a Handful of fine Company, till it was almost Twilight; a Time, I thought, not a little unseasonable for a Tour into the Country.

"We had no sooner quitted the Park, but we found ourselves in a Road full of People, illuminated with Lamps on each Side. The Dust, was the only Inconvenience, but in half an Hour, we found ourselves at a Gate, where Money was demanded and paid for our Admittance; and immediately my Eyes were struck with a large Building of an orbicular Figure, with a Row of Windows round the Attic Story, thro' which it seemed to be liberally illuminated within; and, altogether, presented to the Eye such an Image as a Man, of a whimsical Imagination, would not scruple to call, a Giant's Lanthorn.

"Into this enchanted Palace we entered with more Haste than Ceremony; and, at the first Glance, I, for my Part found myself dumb with Surprise and Astonishment, in the Middle of a vast Amphitheatre, for Structure Roman; for Decorations of Paint and Gildings, gay as the Asiatic; four grand Portals, in the Manner of the ancient triumphal Arches, and four Times twelve Boxes, in a double Row, with suitable Pilasters between, form the whole Interior of this wonderful Fabrick, save that, in the Middle, a magnificent Orchestre arises to the Roof, from which depend several large Branches, which contain a great Number of Candles enclosed in Chrystal Glasses, at once to light and adorn this spacious Rotund.

"Groups of well dress'd Persons were dispers'd in the Boxes, Numbers cover'd the Area, all Manner of Refreshments were within Call; and Music of all Kinds echoed, tho' not intelligibly, from every one of those elegant Retreats, whither Pleasure seem'd to beckon her wanton Followers.

"I have acknowledg'd myself charm'd at my Entrance; you will wonder therefore when I tell you, that Satiety follow'd: In five Minutes I was familiar with the whole and every Part, in the 5 next Indifference took Place, in five more my Eyes grew dazzled, my Head grew giddy, and all Night I dreamt of Vanity Fair.

"The Evening following this, was one of those which this Climate so seldom enjoys, and which the happiest might envy: It was just hot enough to render what little Air was abroad refreshing, which rather fann'd than rustled the Leaves, rather kiss'd than disturb'd the Stream.

"I mention the last, because the Scene was now chang'd to the Water. On the Thames we had a noble Prospect of that renown'd

Capital, which those Frenchmen who have never seen it, only affect to despise, and in the midst of several little Pleasure Boats, all fill'd with the Gay, the Fair, the Happy, and the Young, after a very short Voyage, we landed on the opposite Shore.

"The Evening had again almost overtaken us : We were to pursue the rest of our Way on Foot, and not a single Lamp appear'd to comfort us ; I had the Prudence, however, to hold my Peace, and was again introduced to a Place of a very different Kind, from that I had visited the Night before : Vistas, Woods, Tents, Buildings, and Company I had a Glimpse of, but could discover none of them distinctly, for which Reason I began to repine that we had not arriv'd sooner, when, all in a Moment, as if by Magic, every Object was made visible, I should rather say illustrious, by a thousand Lights finely disposed, which were kindled at one and the same Signal ; and my Ears and my Eyes, Head and Heart, were captivated at once.

"Right before me extended a long and regular Vista ; on my Right Hand, I stepp'd into a delightful Grove, wild, as if planted by the Hand of Nature, under the Foliage of which, at equal Distances, I found two similar Tents, of such a Contrivance and Form, as a Painter of Genius and Judgment would chuse to adorn his Landscape with. Farther on, still on my right, thro' a noble Triumphal Arch, with a grand Curtain, still in the picturesque Stile, artificially thrown over it, an excellent Statue of Handel appears in the Action of playing upon the Lyre, which is finely set off by various Greens, which form, in Miniature, a Sort of woody Theatre.

"The Grove itself is bounded on three Sides, except the Intervals made by the two Vistas, which lead to and from it, with a plain, but handsome Colonnade ; divided into different Apartments, to receive different Companies, and distinguished and adorn'd with Paintings, which tho' slight, are well fancied, and have a very good Effect.

"In the middle Centre of the Grove, fronting a handsome Banqueting Room, the very Portico of which is adorn'd and illuminated with curious Lustres of Chrystal Glass, stands the Orchestre (for Music is likewise here the Soul of the Entertainment), and at some Distance behind it a Pavillion, † beggars all Description ; I do not mean for the Richness of the Materials, of which it is composed, but for the nobleness of the Design, and the Elegance of the Decorations with which it is adorn'd : In a word, Architecture, such as Greece would not be ashamed of, and Drapery, far beyond the Imaginations of the East, are here united in a Taste that, I believe, never was equall'd, nor can be exceeded. Both the Centre, and the several Divisions round it, which are all open to the Eye, are hung with Chrystal Lustres : And the whole together, with so many Groups of happy People, gratified in almost every Sense at once, underneath it, make me fancy that another Armida was the Goddess of the Place, and had exhausted all that Art and Nature had

to boast of, in order to rival Paradise itself, and render us frail Creatures thoughtless of an Hereafter.

"I must avow, I found my whole Soul, as it were, dissolv'd in Pleasure ; not only you, but even Paris itself was forgot.—My whole Discourse, while there, was a Rhapsody of Joy and Wonder. Assure yourself such an Assemblage of Beauties never, but in the Dreams of the Poets, ever met before—and I scarce yet believe the bewitching Scene was real.

"See here the Taste of Britain ! and reason like a Philosopher and a Politician upon the Consequences !—I add no more, but am now awake, and very sincerely,

"Yours, etc."

WALWORTH.

[1826, *Part II.*, pp. 201-205.]

This edifice is situated at a short distance from the eastern side of the Walworth road, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and is the second new church built in that parish. It has an extensive and populous district assigned it, in which the want of a church has been for years felt and acknowledged. Eight centuries ago the parish church was situated in that neighbourhood, but in modern times (until the last year) the respectable part of the inhabitants have had no opportunity of assembling for public worship, except within the walls of the conventicle—a description of buildings which has sprung up in this neighbourhood with a rapidity proportioned to the increase of the population, and the consequent want of accommodation in the parish church. In fact, the "holy business of dissent" seemed to be the most thriving trade at Walworth ; that it has received a check since the erection of the church is evident to all whose prejudices do not prevent their judgment from acknowledging the fact.

St. Peter's Church was commenced on June 2, 1823, the first stone being laid by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately after the performance of the like ceremony at Trinity Church in this parish [see *post*, pp. 171-173]. It was consecrated by the same prelate on February 28, 1825, on which occasion the Rector of Newington, Mr. Onslow, preached a sermon from the same text which afforded the subject of his discourse at the like occasion at Trinity Church, being, in fact, a continuation of that sermon. The Rev. Gilbert Elliot, M.A., is the first minister.

The accompanying engraving (see Plate I.) shows the west front and south side of the edifice. The church is built of brick, with the exception of the steeple and architectural ornaments, which are constructed of stone. The range of columns in front of the church are of the Roman Ionic order ; the first story of the tower is Corinthian, the second Composite. As the view embraces this portion of the church as well as the south side, and the north front being uniform

with that which is shown in the engraving, a further description is rendered unnecessary.

The large gilt weathercock, which forms the finish of the steeple, is not the most happy ornament that might have been selected. The arms, with the letters indicating the cardinal points, are so nearly equal in radius with the circular story which supports this ponderous appendage that the steeple appears diminutive ; and the situation of the church, not being due east and west, causes the vane to stand awry upon the steeple, and gives it in consequence a very awkward appearance. I am ignorant of the motive which displaced the cross, the almost universal termination of modern church towers. It would in this instance have formed a far happier finish than that which has been chosen.

The eastern end of the church is flanked on each side by two rooms above each other, which are built beyond the wall of the building, and serve as vestries ; they are correspondent with similar projections at the west end, containing the staircases, and give an appearance of great length to the body of the edifice. The wall between them contains three windows with arched heads, and below them is a gallery resting on an arched corridor, within which are entrances to the vestries, and through them to the church ; the roof finishes with a parapet and a low attic wall.

The interior of the edifice under consideration possesses a more decided church-like appearance than the generality of new churches. In breadth it is made into a nave and aisles by columns and arches. A small division is made at the east and western ends of the church by arches, crossing the whole building at right angles with the former ones, and which rest upon piers rising from the floor. The smaller arches above the galleries are semicircular ; the larger ones crossing the nave are segments of large circles. The division to the east forms the chancel ; the western one contains the organ gallery. An arch of the like form is also constructed at the east end above the altar windows. The spandrels of all these arches are pierced with circles, giving an air of great lightness and elegance to the whole composition. The side aisles are occupied by galleries, sustained on an architrave supported by unfluted Grecian Doric columns. The fronts are balustraded. From the architrave four octagonal pillars without capitals are carried up, and sustain five semicircular arches springing immediately from the pillars without the intervention of imposts, and occupying the spaces between the piers at the east and western ends ; the divisions eastward of the piers are covered by plain circular arches. A gallery crosses the west end of the church, in which is erected the organ. On each side of this instrument is an additional gallery for the charity children.

The ceiling, part of which is pleasingly broken into portions by the various divisions of the church, is quite flat, and formed into

large panels. That portion which belongs to the central division is surrounded with a frieze of foliage disposed in a continued scroll. Each alternate panel in the centre row is enriched with a flower, as are all the panels in the aisles and chancel.

The altar-screen is a beautiful composition in three divisions. The centre contains the Decalogue on dark red panels, and is bounded by two pilasters sustaining an architrave, cornice, and pediment, having cherubim applied as acroteria. Beneath the architrave is a dove in white marble with expanded wings, surrounded with a golden irradiation. The lateral divisions contain the Creed and *Paternoster* on corresponding panels, and the whole is flanked at the sides with two columns, and finished with an architrave and cornice enriched with scrollwork, and broken above the columns, where the cornice is decorated with acroteria and cherubim. The body of the screen and the pilasters and columns are painted in imitation of Sienna marble; the capitals, frieze, and other enrichments of white veined marble. In the wall above the altar are three arched windows occupied by pleasingly-executed subjects in stained glass by Mr. Collins, of the Strand. The centre one contains an oval medallion bearing the head of our Saviour crowned with thorns, the size of life, from the picture of "Christ bearing His Cross" by Carlo Dolci. The effect of this painting is heightened by the whole of the medallion being brought forward beyond the surface of the other parts of the window and encircled by a narrow border of plain glass. The whole is encircled with rich Mosaic composition, and finished by a border of honeysuckle work in vivid colours. This window was the gift of Mr. Firth, an inhabitant of the parish. The side-windows are painted of an umber colour, and represent important facts in the life of the patron saint; each is agreeably set off by a border of honeysuckle work similar to the centre window. The subject of the window opposite the spectator's left hand is the "Charge to St. Peter," after Raffaele's celebrated cartoon. That of the other is "The Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison," from the painting in the Vatican by the same divine master. The two windows last described were the gift of Mr. Soane, the architect of the building, and were given, I believe, on the occasion of the present being the first church erected by that gentleman in the long course of his professional career.

The pulpit and reading-desk are executed in oak, and rest upon columns on the opposite sides of the nave. Though they are similar in form, they differ in dimensions, and one is lower than the other, contrary to the modern practice of setting up two pulpits, a practice which I have already had occasion to notice and deprecate in the course of this correspondence. The lighting of the church is effected by the shadowless lamps, whose utility has been recognised

in the parlour and the study, and in this instance in the church. Four are affixed to each of the pillars, which rise above the galleries at the springings of the arches, and are made in some measure to supply the defect of imposts. These, with others dispersed in different parts of the church, give light to the whole building, without impeding the sight like the massive pendant chandeliers in our older churches.

The church is very light, and possesses another excellence of no small moment in a large building of this description—that of hearing distinctly. On the whole, it has been much and deservedly admired for the tasteful nature of its decorations and the general pleasing character of the interior. A font has not yet been set up, but I presume this indispensable appendage to a church possessing the power of administering the sacrament of baptism will not be forgotten. In the tower is a peal of eight very musical bells, cast by Mears, of Whitechapel, the tenor weighing 15 hundredweight. The basement story of the church is occupied by spacious and well-ventilated catacombs.

The opposition made to the erection of this and Trinity Church is not yet forgotten.* Long may it be remembered, and may the zeal displayed by the supporters of the measure animate every other member of the Establishment who may be placed in any position of hostility with her numerous adversaries!

E. I. C.

WINCHESTER PALACE, SOUTHWARK.

[1791, *Part II.*, p. 1169.]

Winchester House (Plate I.) was built by William Gifford, bishop of that see, about the year 1107, 7 Hen. I., upon a plot of ground belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, as appears by a writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, 1366, 41 Edward III., and was undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of its kind in the city or suburbs of London. We find the Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VI., on his being made Cardinal of St. Eusebius in France, was, on his approach to London, met by the mayor, alder-

* To the present rector, Mr. Onslow, the highest praise is due, not only for his persevering exertions in favour of the new churches, but for his general conduct in the parish. To say more I am barred at present, and as the period when you will be at liberty to award praise where it is due is likely in this instance to be very far distant, I am only at liberty to add that since the incumbency of this gentleman the parish church has been very considerably enlarged, a school in conjunction with the National Society erected for 1,000 children, and two new churches built and consecrated. It is not remarkable, under such circumstances, that the minister of a parish should be opposed by the adversaries of our church, especially when that minister is one who'd—

“Preach from a pulpit rather than a tub,
And give no guinea to a Bible Club.”

men, and many chief citizens on horseback, and conducted by them in great state to his palace in Southwark. To judge of the original grandeur of this place, an intelligent spectator need only visit it in its present state of ruin. Time has not yet been able to extinguish the marks of venerable antiquity, though, perhaps, from its commercial situation, few places have been more exposed to the attacks of violence.

P.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 285—286.]

Sunday, August 28.—This evening the inhabitants of the Metropolis and many miles in its vicinity were alarmed by a fire at the mustard and oil mills of Messrs. Wardle and Jones (late Lingard) on Bankside. It is supposed to have kindled from the ironwork of the machinery being overheated by friction, and communicating to the adjoining woodwork, which suddenly caught fire, and burst forth with an irresistible force and rapidity. It was nearly low water, and one of the floating engines, which was moored below London Bridge, could not be worked up against the tide until near nine o'clock. Before that period five wharfs fronting the Thames formed one tremendous conflagration. The extensive premises of Messrs. Wardle and Jones were the first which were demolished. The fire in a few minutes, after it got to a considerable height on these warehouses, was seen to extend its approach both ways, and continued to spread each way with equal fury till it reached the flour warehouses of Messrs. Thell and Steele, which, being a new and very substantial building, with a very thick party-wall, prevented the flames from extending themselves further eastward, and saved not only those warehouses—which were full of flour belonging to that company—but a great many others between them and London Bridge, which, had they caught fire, must have inevitably shared the same fate. Mr. Hammock's corn warehouses, in which were immense quantities of various kinds of grain and a large portion of fine old beans, and those of Mr. Resden, which adjoined them, were all burnt to the ground. Messrs. Clark and Myers's hop warehouses, and those of Mr. Evans (in the same line), followed next. Messrs. Ball and Jones's iron-foundry, Mr. Ayres's corn warehouses, part of the premises belonging to an eminent dyer, and a great deal of stabling belonging to Thell and Steele, were totally consumed. The flames extended backwards to Clink Lane, in the neighbourhood of which seven or eight houses built of wood, and inhabited by poor families, were destroyed.

[1814, *Part II.*, p. 320.]

The late fire in the warehouses built among the ruins of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester, Southwark, has laid open to view the episcopal walls, and they present very considerable re-

mains. The line runs east and west, principal front north, bearing towards the Thames; south ditto took one side of a large courtyard. The extreme length seems to have been portioned into two grand state apartments divided by a cross-wall, in which, at the floor-line, are three conjoined entrances communicating to each arrangement; and in the gable of the said wall a most curious and highly-worked circular window, composed of an associating number of small triangles.* It is rather difficult to point out to which allotment it gave the required light. If a conjecture may be allowed, it lighted the portion westward, which has every assurance of having been the great hall, a magnificent construction by its capacious dimensions and noble proportions. Lofty windows remain in the south wall to both portions of the line, the north wall or front being now nearly destroyed.

Upon the whole, the scene is remarkably picturesque and interesting, and it is some consolation to mention that the ready hands of the sons of art (set down at not less than 100) have already preserved in their way these short-lived ruins before the busy and mechanic hordes level them to the ground, to raise on their site new repositories for mercantile uses and speculating engine-works. It is proposed, with all possible speed, to give a general plan and view of the ruins in this Miscellany.

The cry is once more up about restoring the north front of Westminster Hall, built by Richard II.; and if we may judge from the now restorations doing to a small Tudor building (part of the palace) opposite St. Margaret's Church, we antiquaries shall have more cause to tremble than rejoice in the attempt, come when it may, on Richard's walls, as they have added to the windows modern rustics, and to one of them in particular a central tablet!† Cannot our pretenders to the love of antiquities rest satisfied with having before their eyes such a precious and sumptuous specimen as the hall in all its original seeming (though cruelly mutilated and disfigured), without sighing for a professional change of the whole aspect? What real satisfaction does the rebuilt parts of Henry's neighbouring pile excite, otherwise than the idle and puerile impulse of the many who cry, "Bless us, how clean and new the chapel looks!"? while deep and lasting sensations enter the minds of men of science and contemplation in gazing on the classic remains, fated as they are to modern transformation, yet beaming before them, unadulterated and unchanged.

J. CARTER.

[1814, *Part II.*, p. 529.]

As neither tradition nor history affords any aid towards giving a satisfactory or positive illustration of the remains in the annexed

* Engraved in "Ancient Architecture of England."

† Since cut out, though the marks are visible.

plate with regard to the arrangements within the walls, little more need be added to what has already been advanced in p. 320 than to observe that the view of the ruins presents what is presumed to have been the great hall, where are seen the three conjoined entrances at the eastern end and the circular window in the gable, terminating the wall at that point—curious and uncommon from its very scientific commixture of triangular compartments, centred by hexangular ditto. As the triangles themselves are formed of three sides, so doth each contain three turns; the mystic three is further seen in the tracery on the sides of the hexangular compartment. On the left, north, and bearing towards the Thames, are remnants of the front on that aspect in a window, dado, etc. On the right is nearly the whole elevation on that side containing capacious windows; the avenue cut through the wall is likewise noticeable. In the distance, part of the tower of St. Mary Overy's Church.

The geometrical delineation of the circular window, its centre, and mouldings in profile, ascertain the principle on which it is constructed. The general plan shows the distribution of the ground lines and the points to which they severally tend.

J. CARTER.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 529-531.]

So far has devastation extended her widely-wasting influence over the noble works of our ancestors, that of the numerous religious and other foundations with which London and its environs have from the earliest periods abounded, but the scattered fragments of a few now exist, and of many the name alone remains. Of the desolated walls that existed after the general destruction of former buildings, they were either constructed into manufactories or warehouses, or totally demolished by succeeding innovators for the value of the materials, thus either hiding the little interesting fragments they might contain from the observation of the curious, or at once razing the last memorial to the ground, to occupy its site by the busy works of mercantile speculations. Among the most curious and interesting that have been discovered of late are the long-hidden vestiges of Winchester Palace, near the Monastery of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark—ruins which, it is certain, no circumstance under the present could have thrown so much light upon, or afforded so many opportunities for discovering the original extent and magnificence of this grand residence of the bishops of that see, being for many years closely surrounded by high warehouses and narrow streets and lanes, defying the utmost diligence of antiquarian investigation. But the dreadful calamity which has happened to the buildings occupying this spot offers to the curious ample room both for the pencil and the pen; and we cannot but remark how the elegant fragment now proudly towers over every other object near, while the rotten walls

of modern work lie prostrate beneath it. Having before and since the fire devoted considerable attention to this place, and collected various information relative thereto, I am induced to send a few particulars in addition to those already inserted by your able correspondent Mr. Carter. And here permit me to say—for it is a tribute that is due, and will be paid by every man of impartial judgment—that the indefatigable exertions of that excellent antiquary are such as must ever excite in all those who are capable of estimating the true value of our ancient architecture the utmost admiration and applause. Though it will be impossible to compress within the narrow limits now allotted every particular date connected with the history of this building from the first foundation to its dissolution (nor, perhaps, will it be deemed necessary), yet I shall endeavour to glance at the most prominent occurrences to convey a general idea of its antiquity, magnificence, and present state.

The original founder and builder was William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, by whose munificence the stupendous pile was erected about 1107 (on a piece of ground belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, to whom was paid a yearly acknowledgment) as a residence for himself and successors, who chiefly occupied it during the sitting of Parliament; and it seems to have been habitable so late as the Civil Wars, when it lost its consequence, and was never after used by a dignitary of the Church, but converted into a prison for the Royalists, several of distinction being lodged in it during the dreadful commotions of those times.

In its pristine state it chiefly consisted of ten courts, bounded on the south by a fine park and beautiful gardens, which were decorated with statues, fountains, and a variety of superb decorations; on the north by the noble river Thames, to which was a spacious terrace, part of the bank wall still remaining; on the east by the priory; and on the west by a large plot of ground, called Paris Gardens. Such was the state when sold to Sir Thomas Walker, anno 1649, who did not long possess it before the buildings were demolished, with the park, etc., and the ground let on lease. A great entertainment was given here in the time of Bishop Beaufort, who, being made Cardinal of St. Eusebius in France, was on his approach to London met by the mayor, aldermen, and some of the principal citizens on horseback, who conducted him with great pomp to his magnificent palace. Many acts of succeeding prelates were dated at this place, it being their chief residence; but it was finally deserted for the Episcopal Palace at Chelsea.

From a splendid perfect mansion, surrounded by every useful and ornamental work of art, and by its situation eminently conspicuous and beautiful, we now turn our eyes to a few solitary fragments which alone denote the existence of former grandeur, and cannot but regret to observe the ravages of less than two centuries have been so

far extended as almost entirely to obliterate the appearance of having been one of the most extensive on the banks of the Thames. The whole length of ancient wall now remaining from east to west is nearly 200 feet; measuring from the cross wall, which contains the circular window westward, about 115 feet, and eastward of it about 80 feet. There is little doubt but that the former space was the hall; and it may be remarked as uncommon that the chief entrance was at the east end. But the distribution of the different parts of the whole edifice, and its relative situation with the adjoining abbey, were probably the reasons for this deviation from a rule which with former builders seems to be established. The circular window in the gable may be noticed as highly curious; and though there are examples of this kind in the roofs of halls, they are by no means common; and, not excepting that in the ruins of the fine episcopal palace of St. David's, South Wales, I am inclined to think this the handsomest in the United Kingdom. The design of tracery is altogether novel and intricate, and the centre of the circle peculiarly beautiful; its diameter 12 feet. It is probably as old as the reign of Edward I. At the north-east angle of the wall in which it is contained is a pier and part of a connecting arch, which led to the court before the triple doors of the hall. The range of windows in the south wall are nearly entire through the extreme length, but of the north a small fragment and the intervening foundations only remain. The arches are mostly of a flat character, and but few mouldings, though two doors in the lower story are very elegant and of high antiquity, but the accumulation of rubbish is so great that they are with difficulty to be seen. I was informed by a person resident near the spot that, not long previous to the fire, an ancient stone vaulted crypt was destroyed under a warehouse near the south wall of the hall. Of its size and character he could give me no satisfactory account, and after the most diligent inquiry I could gain no farther information, nor trace to what particular building it belonged. It is some satisfaction to state that the wall containing the great window, if not the others, is to remain, but whether to be again hidden from view in a dark store-room or left as it now is, an object of admiration, I am not certain; however, the anxiety of Mr. Carter will in part be relieved by this information.

AN OBSERVER.

[1815, *Part I.*, pp. 513-517.]

Your correspondents, Mr. John Carter and an Observer, in their letters to you of April 9 and 10 last, have ventured, not only to impeach my judgment and discrimination in tracing the remains of Winchester Palace, and the uses of some of the different portions now existent, but, overstepping the bounds of decorum, unanimously agree in an attack upon my veracity, and impute an intention of imposing upon you and the readers of your valuable

Miscellany in the statements I have heretofore submitted for your consideration. Their unfavourable opinion, in the first instance, I could easily have sustained, but the latter case demands animadversion. Upon this ground, sir, I must entreat your patience while I continue the contest for the position of the hall; and although, perhaps, a numerous portion of your readers are not very solicitous whether the site of the hall were eastward or westward of the circular window, yet I think it will not be denied that if the memory of these specimens of the princely magnificence of our forefathers is at all worth preservation, truth and accuracy at least should form the basis of our memorials. If gentlemen who have professedly made the history and antiquities of this kingdom the interesting employment of many years, as well as those who are entering upon the study with the enthusiasm of earlier life, will see only one side of the question; if they will not investigate facts for the information of those who have fewer opportunities of acquiring it for themselves; in short, if they will not, as in the case before us, take due care "to win us with honest trifles," how can we repose our confidence in their discussions upon more important occasions "in things of deepest consequence"?

It does not appear to me that one single reason heretofore assigned for the position of the hall has been fairly met by my antagonists; and although many additional arguments arising from the ruins themselves might be here adduced to support my former conclusions, I shall for the present content myself principally with pointing out to your notice their want of candour, their inconsistency, their contradictory statements, and, above all, their assertions directly opposed to fact. In support of these heavy charges, which I doubt not I shall establish most fully, this letter is accompanied with a drawing of various portions of the hall for your inspection, to which I shall occasionally refer; permit me to intimate that its accuracy has been attended to with the most scrupulous nicety.* I now proceed to revise the observations of my opponents.

"From an almost endless variety of sketches made from ancient doorways, I always found the architrave, sweeping cornices, etc., on their external part." It may be so, but rather let the doorways speak for themselves (see Plate II., Figs. 1 and 2). Is it possible that anyone can doubt for a moment which is the most appropriate for the interior of an apartment erected for purposes of ostentatious magnificence? The construction of Fig. 2 is the very counterpart of the exterior of the three doorways of the hall of Croydon Palace, as also of the two doorways at Eltham Palace;† and in like manner will Fig. 1 correspond precisely with the interior of the said door-

* So much so that even the courses of masonry are not inserted at random, but laid down from actual measurement.

† The internal arches at Eltham are of a character rather flatter.

ways now existing in the said respective halls. The moulding above the Pointed arches of Fig. 1 corresponds very nearly with a moulding made use of in the interior of the Church of St. Saviour as a dado or impost moulding under the windows in the north aisle, near the Lady Chapel.

Your correspondent next proceeds to question the authenticity of the roof in terms equally remarkable for their civility and diction: "I have seen a copy of Mr. Gwilt's *drawing of the roof of what he would have us believe* belonged to the Great Hall, and which he maintains is similar to the roof of Eltham Palace." The drawing seen by this gentleman (for I am aware of the channel through which it has been improperly promulgated) is in some points inaccurate,* but it will nevertheless afford a very fair idea of the general construction; its authenticity as to general principle could be established, if requisite, beyond the possibility of contradiction. The present proprietor of the place (Mr. Wardle) instantly recognised a copy which was shown to him. I shall only state here that the dimensions were taken by Mr. Joseph Gwilt's principal clerk, accompanied by a clerk from my office, upon June 13, 1813.†

Fig. 3 is a drawing of the main timbers of the roof deduced from the dimensions before mentioned; Fig. 4 of the main timbers of the Eltham roof, which is now introduced that you may judge how far I may be allowed to say these two roofs are similar. Although this is not the question at issue between us, your correspondent has eagerly embraced the opportunity it affords to expatiate thereon. I am not anxious to contend the point; it should, however, be borne in recollection that Eltham is 36 feet wide, Winchester only 30 feet, an increase of span sufficient to account for the timber framework below the dotted line. If a slip of paper be laid upon the said framework coincident with the dotted line, the similarity, if any does exist, will become more apparent.

The candour which pervades your correspondent's observations manifests itself in the quotation from my observation upon the "fragments of *stained* glass," which with reluctance it is granted might be "*painted* upon the east side." However singular it may

* The elegant simplicity of this roof, combined with the unexampled beauty of design in the window, and the glazing, which from a few scattered fragments I have nearly restored, has induced me to lay an accurate section before the antiquary. A delicate but spirited etching by Mr. G. Hawkins has been made from my drawing, and this may be followed by a few other engravings illustrative of the remains of this episcopal palace, perhaps equally interesting, if I can find leisure from professional avocations to arrange the materials in my possession. I must not omit to mention, and with pleasure I embrace this opportunity, that the antiquary is indebted to my brother, Mr. Joseph Gwilt, for the share he had in preserving this roof from oblivion. There existed no copy which did not originally emanate from his office.

† See Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. iii., p. 586, which, upon the whole gives the best account of this palace I have yet met with.

appear to your correspondent that his penetration and skill have failed him in discovering and picking out these relics upon some one or other of the various periods at which he visited this window, I must own I am not so much surprised thereat. Ingenuity, however (if it would avail) at picking out an extract will not be denied. The expression in this instance was, nevertheless, not incorrect, and he is perfectly welcome to satisfy himself by personal inspection that the fragments alluded to were painted as well as stained also. It is impossible to gainsay the happy conjecture of an ignorant man turning part of a building inside out; the idea is equally novel, ingenious, and profound.

To your correspondent's *ipse dixit* respecting Hollar I may now venture to oppose mine, and I hesitate not to affirm that the view is extremely useful in this question: many parts of the building now completely disunited and converted to very different purposes may still be traced in their connection with the palace by its aid as standing in Hollar's time, and the hall in question is pre-eminently conspicuous. I can hardly believe the print could be had in recollection when it is said, "it may be taken for any building but the one before us"; and when it is maintained against an artist so highly esteemed as Hollar that his representation may be taken for anything but what it purports to be, it would be prudent to examine, first, how far others may lie open to the same imputation. The drawing of so much of the central ornament of the circular window as the workmen and the less destructive hand of Time have left for me to trace, (Fig 5), being compared with the representation of the same object in Plate II., vol. lxxxiv., p. 529, will elucidate more fully my meaning than a volume.

An Observer, or perhaps more properly *The Observer*, next claims a portion of attention. Opposed to my statement (p. 224), "of this building, the south front and west end are still standing, and the foundations of the east end and north front are sufficiently obvious"; we find, p. 317, *ante*, that "*not a stone* either of the east or north" (wall) "is to be traced." It would be indecorous in me, Mr. Urban, to express in terms the idea that occurred to me upon reading this broad assertion the fact, sir, is, that immense masses of masonry, as shown by the lightly-dotted lines (Fig. 6—north side), extend from the north-west angle of the west end wall about 120 feet eastward, and parallel (at 30 feet distance northward) with the south wall, before described as still standing, corresponding in thickness with those walls, and of similar masonry. If these are not foundations, I have yet to learn the meaning of the term. The piers against the south side of the south wall at a a a, hitherto unnoticed by, and indeed unknown to this acute Observer, suggested the idea that corresponding piers would probably be found upon the opposite points worked in with and forming a part of these very foundations;

a labourer was accordingly employed to open the ground at b, where the pier, there delineated, was found. Fig. 6 is a plan of the hall in its present state without regarding doors and windows, excepting the three conjoined doorways at the west end; the lightly-dotted lines on the south side represent the foundation still remaining, upon which is built the recent front, represented by lines of darker tint; the junction of this front, with the brick subdivisions at c c c is particularly noticeable for the straight joints carried up the whole height of the building, the manifest intention of the builders being that the new party-walls d d d should not hang upon the old work. Although no foundation of stonework appears under the brick wall at the east end, it bears internal marks of standing upon the site of the original east-end wall, particularly in the gabling of the summit coinciding with the pitch of the old roof. A regular series of windows remain between the piers at a a a of reasonable and equal dimensions, similar to the windows in Westminster Hall, the two halls before mentioned and every other with which I am acquainted; not so the windows of the westward division, so much relied upon by my antagonist, preposterous and unequal in dimension, and varying as much in the intervals of masonry between.

The Observer slightly alludes to the inconsistency of assigning the length of the hall at 118 feet; and this he is in haste to pass over, as, indeed, he might well be; his own statement (vol. lxxiv., p. 580) would make it to be 115 feet. Here, sir, is, indeed, refinement of discrimination: a difference of only 3 feet stamps one dimension with accuracy, the other with inconsistency.

After an entertaining account of the expedition undertaken by this Observer and his sagacious colleagues, in the year 1807, to attain the summit and explore the roof of this building, we learn that the party never arrived at it, but the window formed the chief object of inquiry. However, a roof was discovered, and that was found to be entirely modern; then follows a shrewd conjecture—that part of the west end might have shared a similar fate with the east end. Now, sir, although the Observer never imagined that such an event had in fact taken place, yet will it decidedly appear that it was so, tending to confirm all I have hitherto advanced in confirmation of this my assertion (see the “South View of the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, near St. Saviour’s, Southwark,” published by Wilkinson, January 1, 1812 *). I am afraid this print has also escaped the Observer’s notice. Upon reference to it, he will there find the three portions of the roof agreeing in every requisite condition with the foregoing particulars, the middle or central portions

* Mr. Wilkinson has very recently published a view of these ruins. He also has fallen into the same error, and calls it a North-west View of the Hall of Winchester Palace. His opportunities and local knowledge should have operated to prevent the promulgation of a mistake so egregious.

from its high pitch clearly demonstrating its ancient privilege ; within this portion the timber framework was measured, and subsequently delineated, as before alluded to.

His remarks as to the preservation of the roof, and its suspension *in nubibus*, are truly superficial. The north front, partly from its proximity to the river, partly from lapse of time, had become dangerously ruinous, and, consequently, required reconstruction. Under these circumstances economy was then, as now, the main-spring of action ; and as for securing and supporting an old roof while the front is rebuilding, this is done every day in this vast Metropolis. I need only refer the Observer to the first journeyman carpenter he meets for full and satisfactory information upon this point—at least, as to the *quo modo*.

The Observer next admits he cannot account for the weather cornice continued horizontally the whole length of the west end (of which a section is given, Fig. 7, a a a) ; and by way of warding off the argument arising from the construction of the building in this particular, he avers that I cannot account for a similar cornice surrounding not only the window on the east side (Fig. 7, b b b), but likewise the doors below. I am at a loss to comprehend his meaning, for really I cannot discover the least resemblance between them.

Those who are but slightly acquainted with the economy of our halls, as well in the Universities as in the Metropolis, even in the present day, will not be so much surprised at the proximity of the kitchen, the buttery, and pantry, which I have ventured to assign for them, to the dining-hall of Winchester Palace, however funny it may be thought to be by the Observer (p. 318). At Croydon Palace the site of the kitchen, etc., is incontestable, and can be pointed out by the present worthy proprietor, Mr. Starey ; but, without removing from the spot, let us examine the situation more closely. The Observer has before informed us that the Thames flowed on the north side, that it was bounded on the east by the priory, upon the west by a large plot of ground called Paris Gardens. No place now remains for their position but the south side, a tract of back ground (p. 318) equally gloomy and unnoticed ; and yet, sir, we are told by this same person (vol. lxxxiv., p. 530) in glowing colours “that in its pristine state it chiefly consisted of ten courts, was bounded on the south by a fine park and beautiful gardens, which, moreover, were decorated with statues, fountains, and a variety of superb decoration” ! So much, Mr. Urban, for consistency, for surely, amidst all this superlative grandeur, the kitchen, etc., would not be less obnoxious to the Observer’s eye than in the situation I have assigned it.

I must now, sir, take my leave of you, fully sensible that your valuable pages have been too much encumbered with this discussion.

The subject in itself requires technicality, and dry repetition can scarcely be avoided. It may, however, be some satisfaction for you to learn that I have resolved to refrain from further controversy upon a question so clear that I am ashamed of having already said so much upon it.

GEO. GWILT.

P.S. *June 6.*—It occurred to me some time ago that some memorial of the former bishops of this see would probably be found attached to a doorway in the hall, long since bricked up, of which the situation is shown in Fig. 6 by the mark * *. Upon removing a few bricks this morning, I was not disappointed in my conjecture, by finding the arms of the notorious Stephen Gardiner impaled with those of the See of Winchester, and the same arms again repeated upon the opposite side of the doorway, leaving out those of the see. I have not been able to meet with them in any of the books upon heraldry; but they may be found at the Herald's College, thus exemplified: Azure, on a cross or, between four gryphons' heads erased argent, a cinquefoil gules (Vincent, 152). The only particular in which these vary from those at the palace is in the cinquefoil, which at the latter place is sculptured as a quatrefoil.* This doorway is connected with, and, in fact, led into a range of buildings shown in Hollar's view, branching southward of the hall to a considerable distance, much of which is still standing. I consider the circumstance of finding the arms of much importance, as, independent of the further corroboration of the position of the hall, it fixes a certain period in the mind upon which many alterations and repairs at the palace probably took place. Viewing the discovery in this light, and still bearing in mind my concluding paragraph, I could not, nevertheless, omit this final opportunity of communicating the fact. I forgot to mention the inscription upon a scroll filling up the spandrel on the east of the doorway—

“VANA SALVS HOIS,”

which probably might be used by the bishop as a motto.

[1815, *Part I.*, p. 316.]

In answer to your correspondent Mr. Gwilt, it is only necessary to state that, as far as reason, observation, and an almost endless variety of sketches made from ancient doorways can guide me, I always found the architraves, sweeping cornices, etc., on their external part; and this warranted my presuming to say that my view (vol. lxxxiv.,

* A strange mistake will be found in Sandford and Stebbing's "Genealogies," p. 293, who seem to have confounded Stephen Gardiner with Thomas Gardiner, a descendant of Catherine, widow of Henry V., by Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, and who in consequence ascribe the family arms of that gentleman (Thomas Gardiner) to Stephen Gardiner.

chap. ii., p. 529) is the interior remains of the great hall, as said architraves, etc., are on the eastern side, not visible in the view, as the aspect there drawn is to the west. I have seen a copy of Mr. Gwilt's drawing of the roof of what he would have us believe belonged to the great hall, and which he maintains is similar to the roof of Eltham Palace. This I deny, as, setting aside its principle of open-work, the detail is wholly different—the first calculated for an inferior arrangement, the latter for a noble and royal presence.

It is rather singular that, although I have been at various periods close to the eastern side of the circular window for inspection and imitation, the "fragments of stained glass" should have escaped my notice, as I am rather exact in picking out such relics; however, granting that the glass was "painted upon the east side," this is by no means decisive, as such glass might at some subsequent repair have been by ignorant glaziers turned the wrong side outwards. Hollar's view of this questionable subject gives no positive instruction, as it may be taken for any building but the one before us—that is, as far as the ruins go.

J. CARTER.

[1815, *Part I.*, pp. 316-318.]

Since your correspondent (p. 226) has called upon me for my authority in stating that William Gifford* was the founder of Winchester Palace, etc., I may perhaps be allowed to make a few remarks upon the conjectures he has advanced relative to the situation of the hall of Winchester Palace. However it may appear to Mr. Gwilt that my observations are founded in "error," yet I presume he will allow that for his own he has little better authority than conjecture. I shall not venture to "assert" that the hall was either on the east or west side of the circular window; but I will certainly again repeat that the western portion bears evidently the strongest marks of that apartment in every particular which distinguishes it from any other in such establishments. Of the supposed hall, only the south and west walls remain, as stated; not a stone either of the east or north is to be traced. The site of the former is mere supposition, the latter is evident. To pass over the inconsistency of having the dining-hall 118 feet in length, which would make it appear to have occupied nearly half the site of the whole palace,† we shall consider the roof,‡ which your correspondent says was on the east side of the window. This I cannot contradict.

* "Magna Britannia," 1724, and Lambert's "Survey of London," 1806. Author of Villiers' "Essay on the Reformation."

† The proportion of the hall to the rest of the building may be seen at Lambeth, Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, Hampton Court, Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, and many others.

‡ I am at a loss to conceive upon what grounds Mr. Gwilt supposes the roof to be of higher antiquity than that in the remains of the Royal Palace at Eltham. I can enumerate nearly thirty timber roofs which I have seen and drawn in various

In 1807 Mr. Carter and myself and several other friends made our second survey of St. Mary Overy's Church and Winchester Palace, and this beautiful circular window formed the chief object of our inquiry. After some difficulty we got access to the warehouse in which it was concealed, and found it much obstructed by packages, etc., which reached nearly to the roof. I can assert it was the east side of the window we were near, as I have now before me a section of the mouldings, which upon comparison exactly agree now it is exposed. The sides are so materially different (in the architrave) and the disposition so unlike that no mistake is possible to have arisen; and I can without hesitation say that the roof was entirely modern, consisting only of plain rafters tiled in the usual manner. Nor would I venture to state this had not our view of the window been obstructed by several beams crossing it in various directions to support the roof. As Mr. Gwilt admits that a portion eastward was taken down, it is, I presume, not impossible that the west end might have shared a similar fate, and thus have eluded our observation. But it appears strange that any should have existed, while only the south wall remained for its support. Were the builders of the warehouses so careful of the ancient vestige that they accommodated their walls to sustain it? And does it seem likely that their care extended so far as to support it while they destroyed the old wall to erect one of brick? In short, we may ask, why was it destroyed at all if they had any inclination to preserve the roof? The case is very different westward of the window: 12 feet of the wall adjoining the gable was left perfect its whole height, with one large window in it, and the foundation between that and the western extremity. From this it is evident the wall was never completely demolished, though certainly repaired, and in many places rebuilt; and before the fire in 1814 the whole line of wall was a picturesque variety of brick and stone. Here we could feel no apprehension for the roof. A partial disturbance of the wall could not endanger the whole timber-frame; it certainly did not hang in the air while another was rebuilding. I cannot account for the weather cornice on the west side (supposing that to have been within), nor can my opponent for a similar cornice, surrounding not only the window on the east, but likewise the doorways below.

The idea of the western division having formed the menial offices

parts of the kingdom, none of which are later than the reign of Henry VIII., and that at Winchester Palace certainly is the most modern. Perhaps some of the earliest timber-work in existence will be found at that truly curious and little-known, though extensive vestige of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, about the time of Edward III., then follow Mitton and Bolton Halls, Yorkshire, Westminster Hall, etc. In each of these are peculiar characters to denote their age, which were to be found in the roof under consideration. The ornaments precisely correspond with those in the south porch and in the cloisters of Chester Cathedral.

is truly whimsical and almost unworthy of observation. Will it be admitted for a moment that the kitchen, buttery, and pantry were closely attached to the hall? And does it seem probable that their dimensions would be nearly equal, and their design certainly surpass, that of the largest and most conspicuous apartment in the palace? And farther, would such offices be placed in the most conspicuous situation on the terrace, while the State apartments were situated in the background, gloomy and unnoticed? Certainly not. Such a building would be made to hide its utility if so situated, and have good windows to carry on the design; yet this will not account for the lights being larger than those of the (supposed) hall. Under such circumstances they would be sufficiently inferior to prevent the kitchen being mistaken for the hall.

There is no difficulty in explaining what appears from old prints to be a continuation of the path or street from the landing-stairs. What is now a modern brick archway on the south side I apprehend was always an entrance doorway, but only on this side; if it had not been, how was the supposed hall, or kitchen, and connecting offices to be approached? Surely not from the terrace, where select company alone recreated at particular times!

These, Mr. Urban, are but few remarks to what could be brought forward from a collection I have been several years forming, yet they will be sufficient to show that no opinion can be laid down as positive; and I shall trespass no farther upon your valuable pages.

At some future time it is my intention to select a paper relative to the ancient ferry, but not in the least connected with the present observations.

AN OBSERVER.

ZOAR STREET.

[1796, *Part II.*, p. 834.]

In the account of St. Saviour's, Southwark, lately published by Concanen and Morgan, they say (p. 247) the charity school in Zoar Street appears to have been founded in 1687, and is part of a very ancient meeting-house in which the celebrated John Bunyan preached (p. 251). The school was founded from the following circumstance: One Poulton, a Jesuit, had opened a school near this place, and given public notice that he would instruct the children of the poor without any expense to their parents. This school was opened to counteract the dangerous consequences of a Popish school. Its first institutors and patrons were Mr. Arthur Shallett, Mr. Samuel Warburton, and Mr. Fernando Holland. The numbers of scholars were at first 40, thence increased to 50, and now to 180. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

Q. R.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWINGTON BUTTS.

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 393-395.]

This edifice stands in a populous and increasing neighbourhood. It is situated on the south side of Suffolk Street East, at a short distance from Blackman Street, and nearly on the verge of the parish of St. Mary, Newington. It will be enclosed in a small square formed by Suffolk Street on the north, and new rows of houses running at angles with that street on the east and west, and continued on the south side of the church to a street which will lead from thence to Horsemonger Lane.

Encircled as it obviously would be with houses, it was evident that the general plan must be deviated from. This the architect, Mr. Bedford, of Camberwell, has done by placing the portico and principal front of the edifice, with the steeple, on the north side of the body of the church, instead of the usual situation at the west end. The engraving shows the west and north sides (see Plate I.), a point of view in which the church will not long be seen.

The portico consists of six fluted Corinthian columns, raised upon three steps, and supporting a plain entablature and pediment. In the wall behind are five entrances, and above are the same number of windows, four of which are blank, the central alone being glazed, and lighting the belfry. The side-window seen in the building behind the portico lights the gallery for the male charity children, as a corresponding one eastward does that appropriated to the girls. In addition to these several galleries, this attached building contains the different staircases and the basement story of the tower.

From the roof rises the steeple in three storeys. The first two are decided copies from the steeple of Camberwell New Church, built by the same architect; the sole variation in the present instance is the filling up the intercolumniation with weather-boards. Upon the second story a square pedestal, ornamented on its sides with long panels filled with carved honeysuckles, serves as a plinth to an octagon tower, with a ball and cross on the apex of its roof, which finishes the elevation. In the arrangement of this part of the erection the architect has deviated from the simplest rule of building. Did he never hear that it was inconsistent, not only with the laws of architecture, but the laws of taste, to elevate a heavier order above a lighter one? or was he so straitened for a design that he could form no other than the present, which was rejected at St. John's Church, Lambeth, and now forms the tower of Norwood, so that three adjacent churches would, in the event of this precious piece of building having been retained at St. John's, have displayed but one steeple? Originally designed to surmount a portico of the same order, it was less objectionable than here; but who would set up a Doric steeple above a Corinthian portico? Painful as it is to every

admirer of tasteful building to witness nothing but these pepper-box towers on every new church, it is more so to see obvious and well-recognised rules departed from without any cause but mere caprice.

The body of the church is a parallelogram situated east and west, and in height is divided into two storeys by a plain course. In both storeys is a series of windows, as shown in the engraving. The angles are finished with antæ, and the entablature is continued as a finish round the whole building. Both the east and west ends are terminated with pediments.

On the centre of the south side is an unsightly projection, containing a flight of stairs to the gallery and an entrance beneath it to the church. The roof is covered with copper.

The interior presents a large unbroken room roofed in one span. The walls are finished with an entablature, charged with a rich honey-suckle moulding, resting on antæ of the Ionic order, ranging from the floor of the church to the architrave. The ceiling is made into square panels by architraves crossing each other, and entering the walls of the church above the surrounding cornice; in the centre of each panel is a large expanded flower. The south, north, and western sides are occupied by galleries resting on Doric pillars, the fronts panelled with slight mouldings. The whole of the interior as exactly resembles Mr. Bedford's other churches as the steeple does those already named. Of those churches I shall have occasion to speak before long. The genius of an architect derives but little credit from designs which are such exact counterparts of each other as the productions of Mr. Bedford in this neighbourhood.

The unoccupied eastern wall is cold and unornamented; a pediment surmounting four slabs, inscribed with the Decalogue, etc., and a small space railed in, informs us it is intended for the altar. The window above is adorned with fillets of poorly-executed stained glass, and the usual crimson velvet covered Communion-table stands below; but all this is not enough. Architects should know that a distinction ought to be made between the altar of a church and the upper end of a Presbyterian conventicle. Surely a spot where the most solemn rites of our religion are solemnized, where an episcopal Communion is administered, to which we have from our infancy been taught to look up to as the most sacred part of the building, and which in an architectural point of view is regarded as the principal object in the edifice, should be marked by some distinguishing feature. I could wish our hierarchy would enforce the old and almost disused practice of placing the holy table in a recess distinct from the rest of the church. At all events, some care, some little attention, should be paid to its decorations. It is discreditable to the Establishment to see the altar adorned with such inferior ornament as in the present case. The Dissenters always place their

pulpit in a situation corresponding with our altar, in which respect they are consistent with their principles, which we are not.

The uniformity of the building is greatly broken by the situation of the portico. A large space on the north side is occupied by two deep recesses on each side a window, which receives a false light from the belfry story of the tower. These recesses contain additional galleries for the charity children, ranging on each side of the steeple; they are consequently hid from the view of the greater part of the congregation. This fault is not attributable to the architect so much as to the site; but it is to be lamented, inasmuch as the effect of the interior is greatly hurt by this irregular arrangement. The pulpit and reading desk are counterparts of each other, and stand on opposite sides of the church—a fashionable arrangement among architects, but, nevertheless, an absurd one. They forget that the service is read from a desk, and not a pulpit. A useless sacrifice is here made to uniformity of appearance at the expense of propriety. If the profession would condescend to look into the older churches of the Metropolis, they might learn an arrangement in this respect far superior to their modern ideas.

The font stands in the nave beneath the western gallery; it is made of composition in imitation of stone, and enriched with honeysuckles and other Grecian mouldings. The design is an antique vase with handles. It should have been an imitation of veined marble, for as it at present appears it resembles, both in design and composition, the vases which may be purchased for a few shillings of the itinerant Italians, who are met with in every part of the Metropolis. In this gallery is placed the organ, in an oak case, with gilt ornaments. A noble chandelier of brass depends from the centre of the roof, which diffuses a brilliant light over the greater part of the church.

The first stone was laid on June 2, 1823, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishop of Worcester and the rector, trustees, and parochial officers of Newington. The foundations had been raised to a level with the ground, at that time having been in progress for nearly six months previous. On December 16, 1824, it was consecrated by the same Primate. The service was read by the Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, the first incumbent. The Rev. A. C. Onslow, M.A., the rector of the parish, preached an able sermon from Ps. xciii. 6: "Holiness becometh thine house for ever."

The parish, though situated in the Diocese of Winchester, is a peculiar of the Archbishop, who was attended by Sir John Nicholl, Knt., as Dean of the Arches.

The present is said to be the largest of the new churches yet erected. It contains sittings in pews for 1,277 persons; free seats, 519; seats for charity children, 252—making a total of 2,048;

but a far greater number can always be accommodated without inconvenience.

The tower contains a peal of eight powerful bells, from the well-known foundry of Mr. Mears, of Whitechapel. The tenor weighs 20 hundredweight.

The ground on which the church is built was given by the corporation of the Trinity House, who are the owners of considerable property in the vicinity.

E. I. C.

The poem referred to on p. 59 is as follows :

OF DEATH AND RESURRECTION.

Like to the rowling of an eye,
Or like a starre shott from the skye,
Or like a hand vpon a clock,
Or like a wave vpon a rock,
Or like a winde, or like a flame,
Or like false newes which people frame :
Even such is man of equall stay,
Whose very growth leads to decay.
The eye is turn'd, the starre downe bendeth,
The hand doeth steale, the wave descendeth :
The winde is spent, the flame vnfir'd,
The newes disprov'd, man's life expir'd.

Like to an eye which sleepe doeth chayne,
Or like a starre whose fall wee fayne,
Or like the shade on Ahaz watch,
Or like the wave which gulfes doe snatch,
Or like a winde or flame that's past,
Or smother'd newes confirm'd at last :
Even so man's life pawn'd in the grave,
Wayts for a riseing it must have.
The eye still sees, the starre still blazeth ;
The shade goes back, the wave escapeth ;
The wind is turn'd, the flame reviv'd ;
The newes renew'd, and man new liv'd.



V.

COUNTY OF LONDON

(continued).

FORMERLY INCLUDED IN THE COUNTY OF KENT

CHARLTON.

[1820, *Part II.*, p. 323.]

CHARLTON, a pleasant village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, is distinguished for a fair held on St. Luke's Day, called Horn Fair. It consists of a frolicsome mob who, after a printed summons dispersed round the country, meet at a place called Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, whence they march in procession through Greenwich to Charlton, with horns of divers kinds on their heads. This assembly was formerly disorderly, but now they are kept in a state of some regularity by the peace officers, who are ordered to attend.

The origin of the fair, according to tradition, is as follows : King John, who had a palace at Eltham, having been hunting, rambled from his company to this little hamlet ; he alighted at a cottage, and taking a liking to the mistress, prevailed in the end over her modesty. In the meanwhile the husband came home, and vowing to kill the adulterer, the king was obliged to discover himself, and by way of reparation gave the man a purse of gold and a grant of all the land from Charlton to the place now called Cuckold's Point, besides making him master of the whole hamlet. In memory of this grant, and the occasion of it, the husband established a fair here for the sale of horns, and of all sorts of goods made of horn, which are to this day the chief article sold at this fair.

W. R.

[1865, *Part I.*, pp. 576-585.]

With the view to perpetuate in print a record of numerous coats of arms borne by families of mark, several of them long since extinct, and of some brasses and monuments of much interest, now extant in the church, as well as certain heraldic memorials in the adjoining mansion at Charlton, near Woolwich, which have escaped mention by the indefatigable Hasted in his "History of Kent," but which opportunity has lately enabled me to investigate, I append

the result of inspections of family documents and of communications obligingly made to me by the present patron and possessor, himself a lover of heraldry and its kindred sciences.

King James I. granted the manor to John, Earl of Mar, who in 1606 sold it for £2,000 to Sir James Erskine.* Sir James the next year transferred it for £4,500 to Sir Adam Newton, Knight and Bart.,† who constructed a noble manor-house, and designed to have rebuilt in corresponding character the parish church, but died January 13, 1629, before he could accomplish his wish, "which was performed with money left for the purpose," observes Philipot, "to Sir David Cunningham, knight and bart., late cofferer to Prince Charles, Mr. James Newton, his brother, and Mr. Peter Newton, gentleman usher to King Charles, who have most amply discharged the trust, and in a manner new built a great part thereof, and erected the steeple new from the ground, and furnished it with a new ring of bells, decorating the said church without and within that it surpasses most in the shire."‡ Sir Henry Newton (second son of Sir Adam), who had taken the name of Puckering,§ aliened the estate in 1659 to Sir William, second son of Sir Richard Ducie, the banker of King Charles I. Sir William was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II., and afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Downe in Ireland. His representatives in 1680 sold it to Sir William Langhorne, Bart., who by his will entailed this and other estates upon his nephew (son of his sister) and heir, Sir John Conyers, Bart.,|| and his heirs male, which, failing by the death of Sir Baldwin Conyers and his son without issue male, they went by entail, first, to William Langhorne-Games, another nephew (who died January 27, 1732, without issue male), and then with ultimate remainder to Sir William's kinsman, the Rev. John Maryon, who devised them to his niece Margaretta Maria (only daughter of his sister Mary Maryon, by her husband, William Peers, Esq.), the wife of John Badger Weller, Esq., of Hornchurch, in Romford (she married, secondly, John Jones, Esq.), with remainder to her only daughter, Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.¶

A villa, agreeably placed, now called "The Cherry Orchard," is said to have been built by Inigo Jones for his own residence, and

* Wilson Papers, Hasted, vol. i., p. 35; Lysons' "Environs," vol. iv., p. 326.

† Dean of Durham, September 27, 1606; tutor to Henry, Prince of Wales, whose life he wrote, and afterwards to Prince Charles; Latin inscription on tomb. Hutchinson's "Durham," vol. ii., p. 153; Evelyn's "Memoirs," vol. i., p. 141, vol. ii., p. 53, etc.

‡ Villare Cantianum, fol. 1659, p. 96.

§ Dugdale's "Warwick," p. 341; Hasted, vol. i., p. 35.

|| Buried in Great Staughton Church, where there is a noble monument.

¶ Wilson Papers, Wilson estates, Act 6, George III., Hasted, vol. i., p. 36; Lysons' "Environs," vol. ii., p. 529; vol. iv., p. 326.

a house, formerly the rectory, afterwards occupied by Mr. James Moffat, the promoter of aeronautics, was for some years the country retreat of Mrs. Fitzherbert, which circumstance frequently brought George IV., when Prince of Wales, to Charlton. Its next occupant was the Princess of Wales. The Prince's visits there, however, ceased on its vacation by Mrs. Fitzherbert. The same house has subsequently been tenanted by Mr. W. H. Lambton, by Alderman Atkins, and by General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B. It is not unworthy of remark that this property was received by Sir William Langhorne under the provisions of a local Act of Parliament in exchange for other premises, and the parish having been recently divided for ecclesiastical purposes, it has, by way of free gift, been conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the site of the new parsonage and district church of St. Paul. Thus land originally belonging to the Church has again become devoted to its former sacred destination.

Charlton House, a handsome fabric, is very pleasantly situated, and affords an excellent specimen of the domestic style of architecture and building which prevailed during the reign of King James I. It is constructed of red brick, with stone architraves to the doors and windows, and stone coignes, forming an oblong square, with projections at the end of each front, surmounted by two lofty turrets and an open balustrade along the summit of the west front, whose centre also projects; and the portico, which is of finely-dressed stone, is ornamented with arabesque pilasters and columns of the Corinthian order, and opens into a spacious hall two storeys high, furnished with a minstrels' gallery, the walls and roof being decorated, and conspicuous with the crest and monogram of Sir William Ducie,* who in 1659 made considerable alterations to the house. Some of the apartments are of magnificent proportions, and embellished with carved work in unison with the external appearance of the mansion. The saloon is richly ornamented, and the ceiling is still in the original state, as finished by Sir Adam Newton, and exhibits at the west end the arms of King James I., and at the east ostrich-feathers, the cognisance of the Prince of Wales. The chimney-piece in this room is of unusually large dimensions, and of the same date as the ceiling. On one side is a figure in Oriental alabaster of Vulcan, and on the other of Venus. The gallery on the north side of the house was also fitted up by Sir A. Newton. It measures 76 feet by 16 feet, and on the ceiling at the east end is, on a wreath, a boar passant,† intended for the badge of Newton, and at the opposite end a buck courant, the crest of Sir John Puckering, the Lord Keeper, whose daughter Sir A. Newton married. In some of the rooms are chimney-pieces in marble, of colossal size and fine work. On one,

* Evelyn's "Memoirs," vol. ii.

† Properly a boar's head between two ostrich-feathers.

in stone, are the arms of Ducie, impaling Seymour—crest and knight's helmet—with the motto, *Omnia desuper*.

The apartments contain an extensive assemblage of pictures, among which are portraits of Henry, Prince of Wales, by Mytens, and of the Right Hon. Thomas Wilson, LL.D.,* ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, numerous busts, and a choice library; and the muniment-room is rich in original charters and curious manuscripts. The principal staircase is of solid chestnut-wood, appropriately carved, and on the oak doors of the chapel and dining-room, moving on massive iron hinges, in bold relief, are the boar and the buck courant.

In the northern part of the house is the chapel, which is still preserved, and appears by the original document under the hand and seal of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, and submitted to my inspection, to have been consecrated September 24, 1616.

On the cisterns, at the top of each of the large square-shaped leaden spouts, bearing date 1659, and charged in relief at each joint, about 4 feet distant, with a lion passant guardant, there is an elaborate cast, the gilding of which is in some parts still fresh, of the following coat: 1 and 4, Or, two lions passant guardant gules—Ducie; 2 and 3, Or, a fesse vair between three cinquefoils gules—another coat of Ducie.

The stables and outbuildings are of red brick, forming three sides of a square, and have the initials "A. N." frequently repeated on the western outer wall. The upper story on that side, appropriated as a dormitory, was reached by a spiral staircase, and supplied with the necessary requirements of a bakery, etc., the opposite one now containing a large and diversified collection of natural history, minerals, fossils, insects, and various other subjects.

A red-brick wall, peculiarly solid, encloses the park. An importation of reindeer from Norway a few years since, added to the herd by the present baronet, has unfortunately not been successful.

The gardens are laid out in the old style of arrangement, with the usual formality, and set off with statues, but comprise some beautiful scenery.

The present possessor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, thoroughly impressed with the desire to maintain the mansion and its dependencies in their characteristic state, has made such reparations only as his own comfort suggested and decay required.

Between the stone mullions of the bay window, in the music-gallery over the entrance-hall, are represented in stained glass the arms and alliances of Sir William Ducie:

* Privy Councillor and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; an able statesman and author; Lay-Dean of Durham, 1579; died June 16, 1581. Lodge's "Illustrations," vol. ii., p. 194; Hutchinson's "Durham," vol. ii., p. 152; Playfair, vol. vi., p. clxxx.

I. Or, two lions passant guardant gules—Ducie ;* impaling argent, a chevron gules between three garbs of the last, 2 and 1—Sheffield.

II. Ducie, impaling azure crusily two pipes in pile or—Pipe.†
Crest : On a cap of maintenance an ostrich erect or—Ducie.

III. Ducie, impaling azure, on a fesse or a lion passant guardant gules, in chief three bezants or—Pyott.‡ Crest : Ducie.

IV. Ducie, impaling argent, on a bend engrailed gules a crescent between two leopards' heads of the first, on a chief azure three catherine-wheels or—Hardye.

In the oriel window at the west end of the long gallery :

I. Or, on a pile gules, between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions of England passant guardant or (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour)—Francis, Lord Seymour of Tronbridge ;§ impaling or, a fesse engrailed azure between three escallops gules—Prinne.|| Baron's coronet. Crest : Out of a ducal coronet or, a phoenix in flames proper—Seymour.

II. Ducie, Viscount Downe, impaling Seymour. Viscount's coronet and crest.

III. Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Ducal coronet and crest.¶

IV. Seymour, impaling sable, a bend engrailed between six billets argent—Allington. Baron's coronet and crest.

In the east window :

I. Or, two lions passant guardant gules, with the arms of Ulster—Ducie.

II. Ducie, impaling Seymour. Viscount's coronet and crest.

III. Ducie, impaling Pyott.

IV. In the centre a sun-dial, on each side of which is a cupid, the background filled in with butterflies and insects. Motto : *Altum sape si vis sapere*. This is probably the production of John Oliver, glass-stainer, celebrated for depicting his sun-dials with insects. It is a fine specimen of the artist's ability.**

The church of Charlton is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and at the west end is a square brick tower, embattled. It is dedicated to St. Luke ; and in an upper compartment of a window in the north aisle, in stained glass, is the winged bull, and in one of the windows in the nave the same emblem is represented, with one hoof resting upon the holy Gospel. There is preserved in the sacristy a sacramental salver, the gift of

* Lord Mayor of London, 1631.

† Lord Mayor of London.

‡ Alderman of London.

§ Sir William Ducie married Frances, daughter of Francis, Lord Seymour.

|| Lord Seymour married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Prinne, of Assington.

¶ Francis, third baron, succeeded in 1675, as fifth Duke of Somerset.

** "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i., p. 226, note.

Sir Richard Raynes, Knight, in 1712 (buried here), and an ancient flagon, the donation of Mrs. Elizabeth Craggs.

An inscription in the chancel window denotes that it was glazed at the expense of James Newton, brother of Sir Adam, and one of the trustees for rebuilding the church ; and there is this mutilated inscription :

" . . . REGI CONCLAVI OSTIARIUS HANC SUIS IMPENSIS JUSSIT FIERI 1639."
" ILLUSTRISSIMI CAROLI PRIN AM PULPITUM ET ORATORIUM DOMINI 1639."

The reading-desk and pulpit are of black oak. On the front of the latter is carved in good relief: Argent, a shakefork sable, between a lion rampant, surmounted by a crown chief and two towers in base of the last—Cunningham (Sir David Cunningham, Knight and Baronet, of Nova Scotia, another trustee under Sir A. Newton's will for rebuilding the fabric).^{*} On the floor is a brass plate in memory of Edward Blount, of the Middle Temple, and of Wricklemarsh, died 1617 ; a memorial for John Griffith, Brigadier of the 2nd troop of Guards under the Duke of Marlborough, 1713 ; the tombs of Thomas Russell and Martha his wife, 1656 ; and on a flat stone in memory of — Laperostone and his wife, is a tower, thereon a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws. . . .

In the windows of the north aisle are the following coats in stained glass :

I. Quarterly : 1, Per pale argent and gules, barry of six counter-changed—Peytoe, † 2, argent, a fesse sable on a chief of the first, three pellets of the second—Langley ; 3, or, three piles gules conjoined at base, in a canton azure a buck tripart or—Loges ; 4, quarterly : azure and or, per fesse indented—Perot ; also a coat of Langley ; impaling azure, two ostrich feathers in saltire argent (being an augmentation as servant to the Prince of Wales), between three boar's heads couped argent, langued gules, and tusked or—Newton.

II. Sable, a bend fusily lozengy cotised argent—Puckering ; impaling sable, three thatcher's hooks in fesse argent—Chowne. ‡

III. Quarterly of six : 1, Puckering ; 2, argent, a mullet of five points sable, pierced argent—Ashton ; 3, ermine, on a fesse gules three annulets or—Barton ; 4, pale of six, argent and vert—Langley ; 5, argent, two bendlets sable, the upper one engrailed, the other plain—Lever ; 6, Puckering. Crest : A buck courant or—Puckering.

IV. Sable, a cross argent, on a chief of the second three bugle horns of the field stringed gules—Langhorne ; impaling Or, two bars

* Sir David was Master of the Works to King James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards Cofferer to Prince Charles, and was buried here February 7, 1658-1659. His representative is the present Sir C. Cunningham-Fairlie, Bart.

† Dugdale's "Warwick," pp. 341 *et seq.* Sir Edward Peytoe, Knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir A. Newton (Dugdale's "Warwick," p. 332).

‡ Lord Keeper Puckering married Anne, daughter of George Chowne (Harl. MSS., British Museum).

azure, a chief quarterly of the last and gules, on the first and fourth two fleurs-de-lis or, on the second and third a lion of England (showing descent from King Edward IV.)—Manners. Crest : A bugle-horn sable stringed gules, between two wings expanded argent—Langhorne. Dated 1714.

V. Quarterly : 1, Sable, a wolf rampant or, in chief three estoiles of the last—Wilson, Bart. ; 2, Argent, on a bend gules three lozenges argent between two unicorns' heads erased azure—Smythe ;* 3, Or, a man's leg couped at the middle of the thigh azure—Haddon ;† 4, Sable, two chevrons ermine between three roses argent—Weller.

VI. Quarterly : 1 and 4, Barry nebulée of six, sable and or, in the centre a mullet, gules for difference—Blount of Wricklemarsh, in this parish ;‡ 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable bezanty—Cornwall. Crest : On a cap of maintenance a lion statant gules langued, ducally crowned or—Blount.§

VII. Blount : impaling Per chevron or and gules between three greyhounds courant counterchanged—Hast.||

VIII. Argent, a sun gules—a coat of Hast.

IX. Quarterly : 1 and 4, Argent, a pile surmounted by a fesse gules between four leopards' faces of the second—Garway, Knt. ; 2 and 3, Gules, two bars azure, charged with three mascles of the field, a canton or—ancient arms of Garway.¶ Crest : On a wreath argent and gules a mount vert, thereon a chough proper. Dated "Anno Domini 1618."

X. Azure, a pall argent within a bordure.

XI. Garway : impaling Argent, on a cross gules, a leopard's face or, a mullet for cadency.

In the chancel window :

XII. Argent, on a saltire gules an escallop argent—See of Rochester ; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent and azure, per pale indented sable ; 2 and 3, Azure, a fleur-de-lis or—Warner, Bishop of Rochester, consecrated A.D. 1637 ;** 2 and 3, Vert, a cross engrailed argent—a coat of Warner.

XIII. Azure, three boars' heads couped argent, langued gules, tusked or. Crest : Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head argent—James Newton. Dated "A.D. 1639."††

This window is of exquisitely finished emblazonry. The background of the divisions is filled in with fruit and flowers of great

* Smythe of Dringhouses, Yorkshire.

† Queen Elizabeth, on being asked whether she preferred Dr. Walter Haddon or Buchanan, replied, "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonem nemini postpono" (Chalmers' Biog. Dict.).

‡ Hasted, vol. i., p. 37.

§ Harl. MSS., British Museum, 1,106, fol. 199 b.

¶ *Ibid.*

¶ Horsfield's "Sussex," vol. ii., p. 114.

** These coats were granted to the family of Warner to be borne quarterly.

†† Brother of Sir Adam, and gentleman usher to King Charles I.

beauty of design and merit, the whole being the work of Isaac Oliver, the accomplished painter on glass.

The interior of the church is rich in monuments, and perhaps in few country churches is heraldry more extensively introduced upon these memorials than in this church.

In the north aisle, which, as well as the chancel, is appurtenant to the mansion, and in which a succession of the occupants of the latter lie interred, besides some modern tablets, are the following memorials and coats :

XIV. On a stately marble monument to Sir Adam Newton, Knt. and Bart., and to Katherine, his wife, daughter of Sir John Puckering, Knt. and Bart., Custos Mag. Sigill., Angliæ. He died January 13, 1629. Same arms as No. 1 and 2, Newton impaling Puckering. This monument, which is plain, was the work of Nicholas Stone, sen., the statuary, architect, and master mason to King James I., and cost £180.* The inscription is in Latin, and somewhat lengthy.

XV. On a noble and lofty monument to the Lady Grace, Viscountess Ardmagh, second daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, and wife of Sir William Langhorne, Bart.† (she died February 13, 1699); and to Sir William Langhorne (he died February 26, 1714)—Langhorne impaling Manners. Same arms as No. IV. The weight of the marble is estimated at 16 tons.

XVI. A tablet to the memory of Margaretta Maria Jones, wife of John Jones, and widow of John Badger Weller; died June 19, 1777. And to the memory of the Hon. Charles Thomas Perceval, first son of the Right Hon. Lord Arden; Charles Perceval, second son of the Hon. Spencer Perceval; and to three of the sons of John Trevelyan, Esq.‡

XVII. A monument to Robert Dingley, F.R.S., of Lamb Abbey, one of the principal promoters of the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars, in 1758; died August 8, 1781. And to Esther, his second wife; died June 17, 1784.

XVIII. In a niche, over a monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Thompson, of Kerby Hall, Yorkshire, and wife of Robert Dingley, there is a well-executed bust of her. She died in 1759 Argent, a fesse azure, in chief a mullet of the second between two hurts—Dingley; 3 and 4, Azure, two sceptres saltierwise, surmounted by a crown or—Piers, Bart.; impaling Per fesse argent and sable, a fesse counter-embattled between three falcons close counterchanged, belled and jessed or—Thompson.

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i., p. 243.

† Widow of Patricius, Viscount Chaworth.

‡ Hon. C. T. Perceval died February 17, 1793. This monument was put up by Lady Wilson, daughter and only child of Mrs. Weller.

XIX. On a monument to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., a General in His Majesty's army; died August 29, 1798. Quarterly: 1, Wilson; 2, Smythe; 3, Gardiner; 4, Haddon; 5, Byfield; 6, Wilson. On an escutcheon of pretence, Weller, with crest and helmet.

XX. On a monument to Dame Jane Wilson, widow of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; died August 17, 1818. Wilson, on an escutcheon of pretence Weller.

XXI. A mural slab to Dame Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson; died November 5, 1818, aged forty-eight.

XXII. On a chaste and elaborate monument to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., seventh in succession to Sir William Wilson, Bart.,* of East Bourne; died July 22, 1821, aged forty-eight. To Caroline, his second daughter; died September 7, same year, aged sixteen. To Spencer Maryon Wilson, his third son; died August 31, 1826, aged twenty-two. To Jane Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, died April 10, 1838, in her thirty-seventh year. And to John Maryon Wilson, a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 3rd West India Regiment, son of John Maryon, second son of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson; he died at Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, August 12, 1853. And to Elizabeth, his widow, who died September 8, in the same year (she and her husband having succumbed to yellow-fever), leaving one infant daughter. 1. Sable, a wolf rampant or, in chief three estoiles of the last—Wilson. 2. Argent, on a bend gules three lozenges argent, between two unicorns erased gules—Smythe. 3. Sable, three peacocks close argent, two and one—Pecock of Finchley. 4. Argent, a fesse sable, three mullets in chief of the second—Townley. 5. Argent, on a bend sable, three covered cups or—Rixton. 6. Pale of six, or and azure, on a chief of the second a griffin passant of the first—White. 7. Argent, a chevron gules within a bordure sable bezantée—Vannell. 8. Or, on a chief azure three cinquefoils of the first—Mockett. 9. Azure, two lions rampant combatant or—Carter. 10. Chequey, or and gules, on a chevron azure three annulets of the first—Gildridge. 11. Argent, three wolves passant in pale sable—Lovett. 12. Sable, a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed argent, on a chief of the second three griffins' heads erased or—Gardiner. 13. Or, a man's leg couped at the middle of the thigh azure—Haddon. 14. Sable, five bezants in saltire, a chief or—Byfeld. 15. Sable, two chevrons ermine between three roses argent—Weller. 16. Wilson. Crest and knight's helmet.

* So created 13 King Charles II. by the name and title of "Willielmum Wilson de East Borne, in comitatu Sussexiæ, armigerum, verum familia patrimonis censu et morum probitate spectatum." (Hoisfield's "Sussex," vol. i., p. 380; Playfair, vol. vi., p. clxxx.)

Within the communion rails :

XXIII. Belonging to a mural tablet to James Craggs,* one of His Majesty's Postmasters-General, father of the Right Hon. James Craggs, one of the principal Secretaries of State; died 1722. Sable, on a fesse or between three mullets ermine as many crosses crosslet ermine. Crest: A dexter and sinister arm couped above the elbow armed azure, garnished argent, grasping a sword of the last, hilt and pommel or—Craggs.

XXIV. Over a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of James Craggs, died January 20, 1711, there is her bust well executed in marble. Same arms as XXIII.

XXV. Belonging to a tablet to Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of George Robinson, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Anthony Craggs; died January 23, 1736. Vert, on a chevron between three bucks trippant or, as many quatrefoils gules—Robinson impaling Craggs.

In the chancel :

XXVI. On a monument to Dame Mary Langhorne, wife of George Jones; died May 26, 1730. Argent, a chevron sable between three crowns proper—Jones of Ratcliffe; impaling Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three mascles of the second—Aston.

XXVII. On a monument to Major-General Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.C.H.; died March 8, 1834. Sable, on a mount vert two stags salient combatant argent—Fisher of Salisbury; impaling Sable, three swords, their points towards the sinister point of the escutcheon argent, hilts and pommels or—Rawlyns. Crest: A demi-stag, colialed and lined.

XXVIII. On a monument to Sir Augustus Simon Fraser; died June 11, 1835. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, three cinquefoils (or fraziers) argent; 2 and 3, Gules, three antique crowns or, impaling —, a demi-lion rampant, between six annulets. Crest: A buck's head erased gules—Fraser.

XXIX. On a monument to Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., General in the army; died May 3, 1843. Argent, on a mount a buck couchant under a tree, all proper, and for honourable augmentation, or, a chief azure, a mount vert, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of the Mahratta Prince, Holkar, and beneath the word "Madripore." Crest: First of augmentation, a soldier of the 22nd Light Dragoons mounted and in position of attack proper; second, out of a mural coronet a buck's head couped proper, attired or.

On the south wall :

XXX. On an ancient brass to George Seger, gent.; died June 16,

* He purchased the manor of Kidbrooke in this parish. For his character *vide* Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv., p. 547. The manor is now the property of the Earl of St. Germans.

1594. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, three oak-leaves, two and one; 2 and 3, —, three roundlets, two and one.

XXXI. On an ancient brass to Robert De Veer, third son of John De Veer, Earl of Oxenford, which said Robert* deceased the 28th day of April, A.D. 1598. Quarterly: Gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent, with seven other quarterings.†

XXXII. On an ancient massive carved stone tablet (let into the wall) to Master Edward Wilkinson, late Master Cooke to Queen Elizabeth, and Clare, his wife; died February 23, 1567, tenth year of Her Majesty's reign. Party per fesse embattled or and azure, three demi-griffins segreant azure, membered, beaked, and eared gules—Wilkinson of Charlton; impaling a chevron between three martlets, thereon an escutcheon of pretence, a cross flory — between four crescents —.

XXXIII. On an imposing monument to the Hon. Brigadier Michael Richards, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to King George I.; died February 5, 1721. Argent, a fesse between three torteaux. This monument has a whole-length upright effigy in white marble of the General in armour holding a baton; it was put up by his nieces, daughters of James Craggs. Refer to No. XXII.

XXXIV. On a handsome monument to General Morrison; died November 26, 1799, aged sixty-nine (there is another to his widow; died June 24, 1822, aged eighty-four). Or, on a cross sable five fleurs-de-lis of the field; impaling Vair, on a canton — a stag's head caboshed —.

XXXV. On a monument to Sir William Congreve, Bart.,‡ Lieutenant-General in the army, inventor of the rockets bearing his name; died April 30, 1814. Sable, a chevron between three battle-axes argent. Crest: A falcon, wings expanded proper; over it the motto "Persevere."

XXXVI. A tablet to Sir John Douglass, Knt., Major-General in the army, Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines, and Groom of the Privy Chamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; died March 4, 1814.

XXXVII. On a tablet to James Moffat, Esq.; died October 12, 1790. Argent, a saltire gules, a chief azure; impaling Argent, an eagle displayed—Moffat; impaling Azure, on a chief dancetté of the second, three quatrefoils of the first—White of Scotland.

In the north aisle:

XXXVIII. On a funeral achievement—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, on a chief indented gules three crosses patée of the field; 2 and 3, Barry nebulée of six or and gules; supporters and coronet, Perceval, Baron Arden,§ impaling Wilson. Crest: Out of a ducal

* Lord of the Manor of Wicklemarsh in this parish.

† Thorpe's "Regist. Roffens.," p. 843.

‡ His wife Rebecca lies buried here, 1791.

§ Lord Arden married, at Charlton, May 1, 1787, Margaretta Elizabeth,

coronet or, a boar's head sable, muzzled or. Motto: *Sub cruce candida*.

XXXIX. A tablet to the Hon. Edward Perceval, who died March 11, 1840; and to Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

It is a curious coincidence that, owing to their alliances with the Wilson family, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval (assassinated May 11, 1812) and Edward Drummond (who met a similar death on January 23, 1843) are buried here. An apposite inscription records the services and untimely fate of the former, to whose memory there is also a most pleasing bust, the production of Sir Francis Chantrey's chisel.

HENRY M. VANE.

[1845, *Part II.*, pp. 591-592.]

Charlton House, near Blackheath, the seat of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., was formerly the residence of Sir Adam Newton, to whom the manor was granted by James I., and by whom this picturesque mansion was erected. This nobleman was appointed tutor to that "peerless Prince," Henry of Wales, who resided here under his care, and whose device and arms may be seen in the eastern recess of the magnificent drawing-room, with those of his royal father in the opposite one. It may hence be fairly inferred that Court influence prevailed to its full extent here, and that when the project of establishing the manufacture of British silk was the scheme of the day, Charlton Park was one of the places likely to be selected by royalty for the trial.

The Queen herself was a great patroness of the design, and appeared in a taffeta dress made from this new silk at Court on the King's birthday.

For some years the scheme prospered in a great measure, but, fears having been excited for the prosperity of merchant trading by checking the import of foreign silk, the cultivation of mulberry-trees and preparing the silk was gradually abandoned.

Some traces of these pursuits are to be seen in a few trees still standing in the grounds of this fine old seat; but in 1821 several loads of mulberry-trees were disposed of by auction at the park, along with 200 loads of fine oak timber that once graced the domain.

The mulberry-trees which were offered at this sale were mostly in fine preservation, though from their first introduction by Mons. Vetron from Picardy to the time of sale more than 213 years had elapsed.

E. D. S.

daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; they are buried here, with very many members of the Perceval family and connexions.

DEPTFORD.

[1795, *Part I.*, pp. 113-114.]

The Church of St. Nicholas at Deptford (Plate III.) has, in its present state, a strange disjointed exterior. The tower is evidently of very great age, and most probably will not long remain a testimony of the antiquity of Deptford, as it seems in a situation that will, in a few years, render rebuilding or considerable repair necessary. The earth round it appears to have been raised, as there is a descent of several steps, contrary to the usual manner of entrance into such places. Nothing, surely, can exceed the monstrous incongruity of the church and its tower, stone and brick, Gothic, and a defiance of every order, jumbled together; yet the person employed in rebuilding the church must have been a man of taste, as the inside plainly demonstrates, for that is elegant. On the south side, between the windows under the pediment, are two inscriptions:

"Rebuilt, and the organ erected, 1697,—below—and obliged to be supported."

The weather has taken so much effect on the letters which follow that, without a ladder, I could not with certainty read the rest.

In 1780 the steeple was repaired and the great bell recast.

It appears that Isaac Loader, Esq., must have contributed very largely, and exerted himself greatly, in erecting the church, from the following handsome memorial on a pillar in the church:

"In thanks to so generous a benefactor and for the encouragement of others to imitate good works of Piety and Charity this Parish have thought fitt att their own charge to perpetuate the memory of the voluntary contributions of Isaac Loader esq. preasant high sherriff of this county towards the rebuilding and beautifying this church.

	£	s.	d.
Given by subscription for building the church ...	125	0	0
For paving the ailes with marble	161	0	0
For the altar	293	0	0
For vestry and portals	50	0	0
For the bells	38	0	0
For the charnel house	194	0	0
For recasting the tenor, with addition of metal ...	40	0	0
Total	901	0	0

If any of your correspondents should have it in their power to give a sketch of the life of Mr. Loader, it would no doubt be acceptable to the readers of this article.

The chancel is small and railed off from the church. It is richly ornamented with carvings of foliage, figures, etc., and two paintings of Moses and Aaron. Over the Commandments there is an oval of painted glass, representing the adoration of the infant Jesus, that has considerable merit. A whole length portrait, sitting, of Queen Anne hangs on the right side of the altar; below it, on a tablet, the following:

"There lieth buried nere this place the body of Jane Edisbury widow mother of Kenrick Edisbury gent. (pay-master of the Kings Majesties Navie under Sir William Russel Knight Treasurer) she died on the 16 day of March, 1618."

On the north side of the chancel there is a small monument, the inscription too distant to read with certainty. A man at prayers before the desk seems to have left his bed to the possession of a figure representing the angel of death, as a skull lies by him; or possibly an administering angel. The above tablet and monument were certainly removed from the old church, as well as some others in different parts of the building.

Nearer the altar is the following long inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of George Shelvocke esq. late Secretary of the General Post Office and F.R.S. who at a very early period of life attended his father Captain George Shelvocke in a voyage round the world; during the course of which he remarkably experienced the wonderful protection of divine providence, and ever retained a grateful remembrance thereof. In his life he was most amiable; in his death he is most lamented: in him his kindred regret the greatest ornament, his acquaintance their best companion, his intimates their dearest friend. Learned without pride, pious without ostentation, he fulfilled the duties of his office with the utmost integrity, and shewed the goodness of his heart in repeated acts of benevolence. He died the 12th of March, 1760, aged 58 years; and is buried with his father. This monument is erected at the particular desire of his widow, who did not long survive him."

There are many tablets round the church. I have copied such as appeared to me most worthy of attention. The inside of this structure is well proportioned, and the general effect highly pleasing. The pillars that support the roof are not too massy, though sufficiently so to remove the idea of weakness. If one were inclined to look for imperfections, the chancel is almost the only one that occurs; it has more the appearance of a recess than, I think, so dignified a part of the church should have.

A handsome organ is a noble ornament, and that which decorates a church contributes much to the beauty of it. The pulpit, too, claims some share of praise.

J. P. MALCOLM.

ELTHAM.

[1812, *Part I.*, pp. 13-14.]

Among the many venerable remains of the once magnificent dwellings of Princes, there cannot be one more deserving of notice than that of Eltham in Kent. This extensive place was surrounded by a large and deep moat with two bridges, one on the north and the other on the south side of the palace. That on the north is very perfect; the other has been entirely demolished. The bridge that is left is composed of four very large pointed arches, and is groined with stout plain ribs, the ends of which die into the piers; usually they rest on brackets. An angular buttress with a base divides these arches. The bridge terminates with a straight parapet, which does

not appear to be its original finish, as the wall above the points of the arches is brickwork. At the south end of this bridge was originally a gateway, but not a vestige of it is left. The two ancient brick houses that are left, one on each side of the bridge, show every appearance of there having been one by several stone brackets that are left in the wall. On entering this gate, the noble hall (all that now remains) and the palace attached to it present themselves to view. From the south side of the palace is to be seen the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in London ; but in its feudal grandeur a much nobler object was in view—the heaven-directed spire of old St Paul's.

The habitable parts of this mansion appear to have been at the east and west ends of the hall, by the fragments of the walls that join in different places and the plastering which it left on the west end. A few paces from the south-west angle of the hall is an arched conductor, for water and other purposes ; it is nearly filled with rubbish, but is still large enough to admit a person on his hands and knees. In its original state it would admit a person standing upright ; it is of considerable length. Such conductors are very often mistaken for subterraneous passages communicating from one town to another. At Woodstock such a passage is said to have communicated with Oxford.

The hall is now the only remains, and a sufficient proof of its original grandeur. Its principal entrance was under a pointed arch on the south side, between the two last buttresses at the east end ; this door led under the music-gallery, and from thence into the hall.

The south side consists of five bays, in each of which are two windows, joined together by the sweeping cornice which covers them. The heads of these are flat-pointed arches ; the width is divided by a mullion, and has no transom (or cross-bar) ; the mullion turns off at the top, as high as the springing of the arch which encloses them, and joins the large one above half-way, whereby two small pointed arches are formed, in which are five turns. The space between these points and that of the large arch is occupied by four other turns of the same description. In the pier, between every two windows, are handsome buttresses ; at the splay of the window the buttresses project farther, and continue down within 3 feet of the ground, and finish with a base, which runs along the whole of the south side. The dado, or blank space of wall under the windows, is entirely plain, which is nearly two-thirds the height to the parapet line. On the south side, in a line with the west end, projects the oriel. This beautiful addition occupies the space of one of the bays. The front of the oriel is filled by two lofty windows, the whole of which up to the heads of these arches has been cut away to admit a waggon or cart to load or unload. The interior of the sides of it are suffered to remain very perfect ; the west side has in it a window of the same description as those in the front, but no lower than the

transom, which divides the height of all the openings. Under it are two small compartments, the pointed heads of which are ornamented with double turns—that is, small sweeps within larger, like the openings of the windows—and under these compartments is a flat-pointed head doorway, without any ornaments, resting on very slender columns with lofty bases. It does not appear to have been ever used as an entrance, as the dwelling-rooms joined the wall. The east side of the oriel has a single window divided by a transom, which is ornamented at the top with small battlements. The width of this end was hardly sufficient to admit of a pier and window as wide as one of those in the front; to ease this, the internal lines of the window came flush with the wall of the hall, and the sweeping cornice over the arch of it dies into the wall. At a distance it has the appearance of little more than half a window. Over the points of the windows is a cornice; at the angles are two grotesque heads, and one in the middle. The same cornice continues the whole of the south side, but has no heads. Over this, about eighteen years since, was a battlement (the finish of the wall), but probably it was destroyed when the roof was repaired.

C. B.

[1812, *Part I.*, pp. 110-111.]

The north side is much the same as the corresponding one, excepting the oriel. In this the windows of the front are not in the centre, owing to a staircase introduced into the western pier; being the widest, a small square-headed window admitted light to it, and is to be seen on the outside. This staircase was undoubtedly for a room, as it has no communication whatever with the hall, and is not to be seen in the inside. The interior of this oriel is entirely perfect, excepting the bosses and groins, which are very much defaced—unlike those in the south, where the leaves and figures of the bosses and the mouldings of the groins are as perfect as if just carved. It is boarded up for the convenience of a barn. The cornice on this side above the windows is entirely perfect (not a stone wanting), with the grotesque heads left. The principal entrance to the palace being on the north side, the cornice was ornamented with grotesque heads, as it was more seen than the south, which has none. The buttresses are very perfect, and, with the exception of the battlements, as whole as when first built. Those on the south side are very much defaced. The walls are brick, and cased with very fine stone; but the buildings that attached themselves to it appear to have been solid stone by the fragments that are left.

In its original grandeur the interior of the hall must have had a very fine effect. Its elaborate roof is as perfect and the mouldings as sharp as if they had been but lately carved. It consists of seven large arches, the ends of which die into the wall below the projecting

cornice. They are between every two windows, as are the buttresses on the exterior, which not only support the wall, but these arches. Out of the cornice projects a beam, about 7 feet, with the same mouldings, from which hang very elegant pendentives; and out of those spring small arches, resting on ornamented stone brackets, as high as the springing of the arches of the windows. The spandrels, formed by these arches against the wall, are occupied by the curious intersection of the mouldings of the large arches. Out of these pendentives rise small, slender, perpendicular shafts up to the large rafters over the arches. Their height is divided about midway by a band moulding, and they have a base. They were originally ornamented with small pinnacles. At the top of these shafts a beam goes across which is cut into mouldings, and under them are the principal arches of the roof. The space formed by the shafts and the slope of the roof is an acute angle. In this is another portion of the large arches, the mouldings of which intersect with the principal arches of the roof at the inside of the shafts and rise together in the cross-beam. Between this and the ridge of the roof is another smaller beam cut into mouldings; the spaces are filled in with open compartments—the lower into nine and the upper into five, the heads of which are richly ornamented with perforated tracery work. The space left between each of the arches in the slope of the roof is occupied by three divisions, separated by clusters of mouldings; the middle division being larger than either of the others, is filled with ogee arches, and the smaller ones with half arches. The spandrels are rafters. In the centre of this roof was originally (as in most other halls in the kingdom) a lantern, to give light in the centre of the room. It was in the form of a hexagon; the framework of it is left, but the roof covered in. At the east end of the hall is the music-gallery, which has been very much defaced; it was entirely perfect when the battlements adorned the exterior parapet, and appears to have been a very magnificent gallery by the clusters of delicate columns that are left, which support it. On the north side, under the gallery, is a very perfect square-headed doorway, under which is a flat-pointed arch; the spandrels of it are ornamented with roses, and as perfect as if just carved.

The hall is now let to a farmer, and used for the housing and threshing of corn; one of the gorgeous oriels cut away (as before observed) to admit of waggons, carts, and such-like abuses, and the windows patched up with brickwork, with loopholes left to admit air and light. The floor has been raised above a foot for convenience. Under the splays of the windows have been made holes in the walls, and corresponding ones also in the west wall, by which a floor was probably intended to have been carried across, but the want of light in the lower story may have prevented it.

C. B.

[1816, *Part II.*, pp. 407-408.]

The curious oaken roof of the hall at Eltham Palace exhibits a beautiful specimen of the architecture of our forefathers ; the elegant Pointed windows are entire, but their appearance is much injured by being bricked up for the exclusion of the weather. The bridge has suffered much from the ivy, which mantled it, being torn down and the conversion of its arches into sheds and pigsties. Some of the apartments of the palace still exist in the form of houses ; the exterior of their roofs presents some curious ancient carving.

Among modern innovations offensive to the eye, a white-washed cockney-box on the right of the bridge particularly obtrudes itself ; it is an excellent specimen of Gothic travesty.

Eltham Palace lays claim to very singular distinction in our history, for we have certain records of it having been the residence of Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., Richard II., and Henry IV. and V., Edward IV., and Henry VIII. ; and although antiquaries have endeavoured to assign the traditional name of King John's Palace to the circumstance of the captive John of France having been feasted here in the time of Edward III., it much more probably has taken its rise from the actual residence of our English John, the predecessor of Henry III.

A. J. K.

[1822, *Part I.*, pp. 9-10.]

The palace of Eltham was for several centuries a favourite residence of our English Kings. Henry III. in 1270 kept a public Christmas there, accompanied by his Queen and all the great men of his Court. Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, bestowed great cost on the buildings, and died there in 1311, having before given Eltham House to King Edward II. or to his Queen Isabel, reserving only a life interest to himself. Edward frequently resided here, and is supposed by Mr. King (in "*Archæologia*") to have built the great hall. In 1315 his Queen was brought to bed of a son at this palace, called from that circumstance John of Eltham. Edward III. held a Parliament here in 1329, and again in 1375. In 1364 he gave a magnificent entertainment here to John, King of France. Lionel (son to Edward III.), being regent in his father's absence, kept a public Christmas here in 1347. Richard II. kept his Christmas here in 1384, 1385, and 1386. In the last-mentioned year he gave an entertainment to Leo, King of Armenia. Henry IV. kept his Christmas here in 1405, at which time the Duke of York was accused of an intention of scaling the walls to murder the King. Henry kept his Christmas here again in 1409 and 1412, and was residing here when he was seized with the sickness which occasioned his death. Henry V. kept his Christmas here in 1414, as did Henry VI. with much splendour in 1429. Edward IV. repaired the

palace. Here his daughter Bridget was born in 1480. In 1484 he kept his Christmas here with great magnificence, two thousand persons being fed daily at his own expense. Henry VII. built the front of this palace towards the moat, and frequently resided here. Henry VIII., preferring the situation of Greenwich, seldom came to Eltham. He kept his Whitsuntide here in 1515 and his Christmas in 1526, with few attendants, on account of the plague; it was therefore called the "still Christmas." Queen Elizabeth spent a few days at Eltham in 1559. Sir C. Hatton was keeper of the palace in her reign, and after him Lord Cobham. King James was at Eltham in 1612, since which time it does not appear to have been visited by any of the Royal Family. During the Civil War Robert, Earl of Essex occupied the palace, and dying here in 1646, was buried in Westminster Abbey. After the murder of Charles I. in 1649 the manor-house was surveyed, and valued at £2,754 for the materials. It was then described as built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, consisting of one fair chapel, one great hall, thirty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs seventeen lodging rooms on the King's side, twelve on the Queen's, and nine on the Prince's side; and seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the courtyard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were then furnished except the chapel and hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair, and untenable.

The principal buildings now remaining are the great hall, where the Parliament was held and the public entertainments given (now used as a barn), and some of the offices.

Three views of the hall are given in "*Archæologia*," vol. vi., accompanied by the following remarks on the hall by Mr. King:

"Its windows are light and beautiful; its roof most elegantly wrought (similar to Westminster Hall); and it was formerly highly adorned; though many of its ornaments are now broken and destroyed. The screen at the lower end, running before the offices, was rich; with a gallery over it for musick. The two great bow windows, on each side of the upper end, in which were placed the side-boards, are ornamented with most beautiful tracery, and are most magnificent; and all the windows were obviously placed, with design, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity of hanging arras under them. The room is 101 feet long, 55 high, and 36 broad. It has 10 windows on each side; beside the bows, which are 14 feet wide, and near 10 deep. From the sides of these bows were the doors into the state apartments of the palace."

A curious ground-plan, taken in 1509, is given in Hasted's "*Kent*," and views of the hall and remains of the palace in Lysons' "*Environs*."

The hall, having long been used for the purposes of a barn, has sustained repeated injuries and but few repairs. The beautiful

timber roof remains in good preservation ; its principal beams are as substantial as when first carved, but many of the smaller or more ornamental ones have been destroyed. The brackets which depend from the great arches, and prove so ornamental to the design, are imperfect, the slender shaft which unites their upper and lower members having been originally surrounded by eight canopied panels, crocketed, and separated by pinnacles. The oaken screen at the lower or eastern end of the hall appears, or very lately did appear, in tolerable preservation. It contains two arches, supported on pillars ; the spaces between the arches are enriched with perforated compartments and a cornice of beautifully carved quatrefoils. The passage under the screen, though now a pig-sty, formerly led to the kitchen, pantry, and other offices, all which are demolished, and the road now passes over their site. Towards the west end of the hall may be seen the foundations of walls, and relics of a vaulted sewer or drain, the size of which is so considerable as to have led to the report of its having been a subterraneous passage for the escape of the inmates in troublesome times.

N. R. S.

[1828, *Part I.*, pp. 403-404.]

I have now taken up the pen to bring before your readers' notice the intended demolition of the once splendid hall of Eltham Palace. It is to be feared that the most public notice of the act will not be able to avert it. When the demolition of an ancient structure is determined upon the ruin is soon accomplished, and even before this letter may appear in your pages the building will be a heap of ruins. This venerable relic, beautiful as a specimen of art, and doubly interesting for its historical associations, is doomed to destruction without the slightest pretext for the act. There are no docks to be formed, no canal to be cut on its site ; it is to be pulled down only because it is ancient and venerable. To the architectural antiquary its loss is irreparable ; there he might look for unaltered specimens of ancient art. True, it was decayed, its mouldings were injured by the hand of time, but not destroyed by the more destructive fangs of modern innovators. It had escaped the hands of Wyatt and his school, and was in consequence unalloyed with carpenter's Gothic. It is, however, to be destroyed, and part of the materials—the splendid timber roof, it is said—is to be consigned as an appendage to some modern Gothic building at Windsor. If such an appropriation of the roof should be attempted, and it survives the injuries it will sustain in being dismembered from the walls, it will soon be discovered that the flimsy modern structure destined to receive it will not be strong enough to sustain so great a weight of timber, and it will then be consigned to some hole and corner, until it may be wanted to add a bonfire to the triumphs of a loyal festival. Such there is little doubt will be the fate of this

beautiful specimen of woodwork when it is disjointed from its original walls.

As the hall was the property of Government, there was the less reason for its destruction. If it had encumbered private grounds, the owner might have pleaded the right of property for its destruction ; but why so wanton an act has been determined upon is difficult to comprehend—certainly not for the sake of its timber roof, which might have been copied, and of course improved upon in the present day. Its existence might have been rendered useful as well as ornamental, if it had been presented to the Commissioners for building new churches, by whom it might have been converted, at the expense of a few pounds for repairs, into a fine chapel.

It is, I fear, in vain to expect it will be preserved. With a forlorn hope that a public notice may avert the intended destruction, I beg the insertion of these few lines, which will at least mark the period of its destruction.

E. I. C.

[1834, *Part II.*, pp. 594-595.]

A considerable degree of attention has recently been excited by the discovery of certain subterranean passages on the site of the ancient palace at Eltham. These remains, in an architectural point of view, are very curious, and well worthy a visit from every student of our ancient style of building and architecture ; but to such the idle tradition of their leading to underground stables and eventually to Greenwich Palace will give them no additional value. A small pamphlet recently published by D. King, Esq., of Eltham, and Mr. Clayton the architect, by whose praiseworthy exertions these passages have been cleared of the accumulated dirt of ages, aims at giving them a romantic value, which would do credit to the pages of Mrs. Ratcliffe. In this pamphlet we find them in some way connected with the art of war ; and the funnel-like shafts, which reach from the surface of the ground, are conjectured to have been used to slide down pitch and missiles on the heads of any enemy who might evince bad generalship enough to allow himself to be caught in such a trap !

The genuine remains of antiquity possess sufficient intrinsic value to render them objects of regard without the adventitious aid of embellishments of this kind. A little common-sense applied to the study of antiquities would render that study more useful, and certainly save the students from the ridicule which the generality cast upon them and their pursuits, and often with justice, owing to the forced explanations and far-fetched doctrines with which they usher into the world their lucubrations.

A trap-door of recent formation covers the entrance to a sort of chamber, from whence a passage descends by steps into another, and from hence other passages run in different directions, all sloping

from the main building in a direction inclined to the fields on the outside of the palace enclosure, one of the passages terminating in a field at a short distance westward of the great hall.

The width or height of the passages will only allow of an ordinary-sized man walking in them without touching the vault with his head or the sides with his elbows. They are built with small hard red bricks, and the floor is probably of the same materials; the entire walls appear to have been covered with a hard cement. The arch is of the usual Tudor form; and the point, which characterizes every arch of ancient formation, is carried on throughout the entire works. The construction of the entrance to the passage is very curious; the haunches of the arch are turned in bricks set on an edge, each brick being upright in the same manner as a modern bricklayer would construct a sewer at the present day; but at the curve of this arch a brick is used in the manner of a keystone, which must have been moulded on purpose; it is cut in its under edge in an angle which serves to make the point of the arch, and these bricks are laid in a direction transversely to the others. I notice this to show the extreme care observed in the construction of this work; and it is worthy of notice that the joints throughout are still quite close. From hence a passage descends by steps, and the roof is ribbed in the manner of a bridge. There is also a descending portion in another part, in which the construction of the vault is equally curious; but, with these exceptions, the rest of the passages show a plain pointed headway. At the sides, in several places, are funnels like chimneys, the openings of which are internally formed into a pointed arch. The steps appear to have been used in cases where the formation of an inclined plane would have been impracticable from the steepness of the descent.

The age of the remains is manifestly of that period in the history of Pointed architecture when the low arch called the Tudor prevailed; and as this arch may be found in buildings as early as the time of Edward IV., there can be little doubt that the works now under consideration were a portion of the extensive buildings which we know to have been performed at the palace by that Sovereign. Of the original destination of these passages there can be little question; they are manifestly the sewers or drains intended for the conveyance of the waste water from the palace to the adjacent fields. This is evident from the fact that they incline in that direction. The inclination would not allow of their being used to convey water to the palace. At the termination of the main branch in the fields, it is pretty clear that the sewer was continued no further in that direction; it had performed its office in carrying the water to a sufficient distance from the palace, and there existed no use for its further continuance. An excavation in the field, close to the mouth, shows that the earth has never been before disturbed in that direc-

tion, forbidding the idea that this line of sewer ever proceeded further than it does at present. At a comparatively small distance from the mouth the remains of ironwork show that gratings were introduced to prevent any thief or other unwelcome guest from obtruding himself into the palace by means of this capacious sewer.

In every point of view the discovery is exceedingly curious, as it shows the very complete and excellent mode of constructing sewers which was practised in the fifteenth century, and evinces that our boasted improvements are not so great as we would make it appear. To instance one fact : until the construction of the sewer in the new street from the Monument to the Mansion House, no air-holes were ever made in the crown of the vaults. In the present sewer we find such a precaution against foul air or explosion to have been used so long ago as the fifteenth century. To account for these passages as sally-ports is, in the first place, to fall into the mistake of this palace having been a castle. As a proof of its not having been reckoned a stronghold, we see it approached by a bridge of stone across the moat, without any drawbridge, and the precincts surrounded with little more than a garden wall. As to the contrivances alleged to be for throwing pitch into the sewer, they are nothing more than the funnels which lead into the main sewer, the same as are to be seen in every street in London. If the main passage had been invaded by a foe, no such extraordinary defence was necessary, as a single sentinel might have kept guard against an army. Supposing if the two first assailants had been killed, the residue must have retrograded in single files, the hindmost survivor dragging the bodies of his comrades after him to obtain a clear passage for a fresh attack. It must be confessed this subterranean mode of fighting would be a new discovery in the art of war, and, at all events, would show an odd taste in men fighting under ground when there was a clearer stage overhead ; but it is unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further, as the palace at the time of the construction of these works was rather a place of feasting and mirth than defence, and would have cut a sorry figure against a besieging army, or even the undisciplined forces of the Kentish rebel Jack Cade, had he chosen to attack it. In a large palace, dedicated to luxury by a luxurious prince, such contrivances as spacious sewers would possess great utility in the comfort they would necessarily create.

One word in conclusion : it is worth inquiring whether the passages in question were tunnelled or not. From the fact that they are of a later date than the original works of the palace, and from their mode of construction, I am inclined to conclude that they were. But this is a subject which some professional architect can better decide than myself, and such a one may probably be found among your numerous readers, if you should deem these remarks to be worthy of insertion.

E. I. C.

[1837, *Part I.*, p. 592.]

Royal Warrant for Furnishing the Chapel at Eltham, 6 Hen. VIII.
By the King.

HENRY R.

WE woll & comande you that upon the sight herof ye p^rpay'e and ordeigne all suche stuf as shalbe necessarie for the altre of o^r chapell w^tin o^r mano^r of Elth'm as by the p'cells hereafter following:—Furst, iij ells one q^urter of hereclothe; Also an other aultre-clothe of iiij ells di. to lye next the herecloth; Also vij ells of fyner clothe for two aultre clothes; Also iiij ells for towells for the aultre for the lavatorie; Also a payer of new cruets of tynne & a sacringe bell and a pax table; Also a payer of new candellsticks of tynne or laten; Also an holy water stok of laten or tynne w^t a springkle; Also iiij ells of canvas lyned w^t bocrame to kever w^t the aultre from dust; Also a new antifyner or a portal prec. vjs. viiiij^d.; Also a fyne corporas clothe w^t a case, the one side crimosin welvett, and the other white damaske; Also a new vestment for holydayes of white damaske w^t a crosse of crymosyn velvet w^t albe and amys; Also anather aultre clothe of clothe of Bawdekin fringed, conteynyng in lenght iiij yerds, iij q^urters, and one yerde one naile depe; Also a stronge cheste to stande at the aultre end w^t lockes and keyes to kepe in the said stuff. Not fayling hereof as ye tendre o^r pleas^r. And these o^r l^res shalbe yo^r sufficient warr^aunt and discharge in that behalf. Given under our signet at o^r mano^r of Elth'm above said, the ix daye of July, the vj yere of o^r reigne.

To o^r trusty and welbeloved

SIR ANDREW WINDSOR,

Master of o^r grete warderobe.

(*From the original.*—C. W. L.)

[1796, *Part II.*, pp. 810-812.]

James Sherard, M.D., F.R.S., was for many years a respectable apothecary in Mark Lane, London, where he occasionally made a public exhibition of scarce plants, a study in which he was a great proficient. In the latter part of life (having then taken the degree of M.D.) he retired to Eltham, in Kent, where he continued his favourite amusement, the cultivation of valuable and uncommon plants, a curious catalogue of which was published by James Dillenius, under the title of "*Hortus Elthamensis, sive plantarum rariorum quas in horto suo Elthami in Cantio collegit vir ornatissimus & præstantissimus Jac. Sherard, M.D. Soc. Reg. & Coll. Med. Lond. soc. Gulielmi P. M. frater, delineationes and descriptiones, quarum historia vel planè non, vel imperfectè a rei herbariæ scriptoribus tradita fuit; auctore Jacobo Dillenio, M.D. London, 1732.*" In a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, in December, 1732, Dr. Sherard says, "I send here-

with a copy of the 'Hortus Elthamensis,' which Dr. Dillenius is now publishing. You will see that he has not studied to adorn either his book or my garden; his chief care having been to improve and advance the knowledge of botany." He died February 12, 1737-8, and is said to have been worth £150,000 (vol. viii., p. 109). A considerable part of his landed property was at Evington, in Leicestershire, where he was buried, and where a monument on the south side of the church preserves his memory, and that of his wife (Susan, daughter of Richard Lockwood, Esq.), who survived him.

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three torteaux, impaling a fess between three martlets sable. Cress: Out of a wreath a peacock's tail erect proper.*

"M. S. Jacobi Sherard, M. D. Colleg. Medic. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Soc. viri multifariâ doctrinâ cultissimi. In rerum naturalium, Botanices imprimis scientiâ, penè singularis. Et, nequid ad oblectandos amicos deesset, artis musicæ peritissimi. Accesserunt illi in laudis cumulum mores Christiani, vitæ integritas, et erga omnes comitas & benevolentia. Obiit pridie id. Feb. A. D. MDCCXXXVII. annos natus LXXII. Uxor Susanna, Richardi Lockwood, arm. filia, optimo marito hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit et sibi; quæ ob. 27 Nov. 1741, ætat. 72, et juxta maritum sepulta est."

His greenhouse at Eltham remains on the north side of the town, in a garden occupied by the late Rev. Peter Pinnel, D.D. (Vicar of Eltham and Shorne, and Prebendary of Rochester); and a new edition of the "Hortus," with the Linnean names, was published at Leydon in 1775. Among the adversaria of Mr. James Petiver (Sloane MSS. 334, p. 279) is an entertaining description of a botanical excursion in August, 1714, by Mr. James Sherard and Mr. Petiver, from London to Riverhead, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells; and thence, "in a chaise with two horses, 24 miles (through such horrid and deep roads by Tilehurst and Woodhurst as no coach or chaise had ever passed) after many hard tugs to Brede"; afterwards to Hastings, Winchelsea (where they were "entertained at the mayor's house, and, the place not affording any wine, regaled with excellent punch made by the mayoress, every bowl of which was better than the former one"), Rye, Lydd, New Romney, Sandgate Castle, Folkestone ("a base rugged town, inhabited only by fishermen"), Dover, Waldeshare, Knowlton, Deal, Sandwich, Isle of Thanet, Canterbury, Feversham, the marshes near Shepey, Rochester, and Northfleet. Mr. Tyndall, an apothecary, joined their party on the road; and this little tour contains some curious topographical remarks. Among the same MSS (4059) are many of his letters to Sir Hans Sloane between the years 1704 and 1732. His elder brother Dr. William Sherard was Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; B.C.L. December 11, 1683; D.C.L. June 19,

* These are repeated on an achievement, and there is another achievement with Sherard, impaling: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Lockwood; 2 and 3, Ermine, on a bend engrailed sable, three plates. Query, whose arms are 2 and 3?

1694. In 1690 he was in the family of Sir Arthur Rawdon, at Moira, in Ireland, but was soliciting some establishment at Hampton Court. He was afterwards tutor to Charles, eldest son of Horatio, the first Viscount Townshend, during his foreign travels. In Sir Hans Sloane's "Catalogue of Plants" (MSS. 3343) is a long list of "Seeds sent by Dr. Sherard, December 30, 1699," and in MSS. 4059 are several of his letters from Ireland, Leyden, the Hague, Venice, Rome, and Paris (chiefly on botanical subjects), and several, both on botany and Greek literature, from Smyrna. In 1700 he was tutor to Henry II., Duke of Beaufort, then only sixteen years old, and resided with his Grace at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, whence many of his letters to Sir Hans Sloane are dated, and where he complains that his time passed heavily. He found a resource, however, in his favourite study of botany, and says, August 31, 1700: "I work for Mr. Ray every day; and, were it not for that diversion, I should not be able to stay here. I never yet met with anybody that has so little turn for Learning (or anything but horses, dogs, and sport) as his Grace; which sometimes makes me very uneasy. If I can rub out the time I promised, I do not despair of any sort of life, though it were to be a Carthusian." A third brother, Sampson Sherard, was then just ready to go to Virginia, to return the following summer. Dr. William Sherard was Consul at Smyrna from 1704 to 1715, and in 1705 had visited the Seven Churches of Asia, and copied near 100 inscriptions. He travelled again over Asia Minor in 1709, together with Dr. Picanini and Dr. Lisle, afterwards Archdeacon of Carlisle, Warden of Wadham, and Bishop of St. Asaph, and collected a number of ancient inscriptions, deposited in Lord Oxford's library, where it remains in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 7500). It was published by Edmund Chishull, chaplain at Smyrna, from Mr. Bowyer's press, by subscription for one guinea (royal paper at two guineas). A larger volume, under the title of "*Antiquitates Asiaticæ; pars altera diversa, diversarum urbium inscripta marmora complectens*," was intended to have been published by him for another guinea, and twelve pages were printed, but the author's death put a stop to the progress of the volume. The MS. of this volume, fairly transcribed for the press by Professor Ward, came into Dr. Askew's hands, and was purchased at the sale of his MSS. March 11, 1785, by the Trustees of the British Museum, for £59 17s. Mr. Gough has another transcript, which he bought at the same sale. In 1709 Dr. Sherard informed Sir Hans Sloane that he had laid out about £300 in medals, and was daily collecting what he could from all parts of the Empire. In another letter, March 7, 1714-5, he says: "I have copied a great number of Greek inscriptions, which are put into the hands of Mr. Chishull of Walthamstow, in order to be published. I had also got a large collection of medals; but last summer, whilst I was at

my country-house, about 600 of them were stolen, which I shall never recover." In a subsequent letter without date, he adds :

"I have good reason for quitting a study of so much expence and fatigue ; and think I may fairly claim my quietus, after having for above 25 years been the drudge of all the gardens in Europe, and communicated to my friends more growing seeds than all the rest of their correspondents. I have prosecuted a study of *much more use to the publick* * for some years ; and have not been unsuccessful in it, as will appear if I live to return ; if not, my labour will not be wholly lost."

In August, 1726, he gave £500 towards enlarging the conservatory at the physic-garden at Oxford, with a number of curious plants, and a botanic library of books. He died August 11, 1728, and was buried at Eltham (it is believed without an epitaph). By his last will, he "left £3,000 to be laid out for the maintenance of a botany-professor of the physic-garden ; all his books of botany and natural history ; also his drawings, paintings, and dried plants, particularly his Herbarium and Pinax, to be deposited in the library of the physic-garden ; and appointed James Dillenius the next botany professor" (Gutch's "History of Oxford," vol. ii., p. 899). His library and curiosities, with a considerable legacy, he gave to St. John's College, Oxford.

Amongst Sir Hans Sloane's books (4017) is a large volume, called "Delineationes Plantarum Americanarum, auctore Carolo Plumier," made up from Dr. Sherard's duplicates. M. GREEN.

GREENWICH.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 21-24.]

The principal Manor of Greenwich (generally called East Greenwich), after having belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, and subsequently to the monastery of Shene, in Surrey, was recovered by the Crown in 1530, through an exchange then made between the latter house and King Henry VIII. But there was another manor which had been held by the Crown from a much earlier period, having escheated, as is supposed, on the forfeiture of the estates of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother.

It is supposed by Messrs. Lysons that we have traces of a royal residence at this place so early as the year 1300, when an entry occurs in the King's household book that Edward I. made an offering of 7s. at each of the holy crosses in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary at Greenwich, and the Prince made an offering of half that sum. King Henry IV. resided much at this place, and dates his will, in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. Henry V. granted this manor for life to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died at Greenwich in 1417.

* Query: To what does this allude?

It was granted soon afterwards to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, who, in 1443, had the royal license to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of 200 acres. Soon after this the Duke rebuilt the palace, calling it Placentia, or the Manor of Pleasaunce;* he enclosed the park also, and erected within it a tower on the spot where the observatory now stands. On the Duke of Gloucester's death, in 1447, this manor reverted to the Crown. Edward IV. took great pleasure and bestowed much cost in finishing and enlarging the palace. In 1466 he granted the manor, with the palace and park, to his Queen Elizabeth for life. In this reign the marriage of Richard, Duke of York, with Anne Mowbray was solemnized at Greenwich with great splendour.

Henry VII. resided much at this place, where his second son (afterwards Henry VIII.) and his third son, Edmund Tudor (created Duke of Somerset) were born. Lambarde says that he beautified the palace by the addition of a brick front towards the water-side; and this must be the building which appears in the view before us.† Stow mentions his repairing the palace in 1501.

Henry VIII. was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; and was baptized in the parish church by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Oxford and the Bishop of Winchester (Courtenay) being his godfathers. This monarch, from partiality, perhaps, to the place of his birth, neglected Eltham, which had been the favourite residence of his ancestors, and bestowed great costs upon Greenwich, till he had made it, as Lambarde says, "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palace." During his reign it became one of the principal scenes of that festivity for which his Court was celebrated. King Henry's marriage with his first Queen, Katharine of Arragon, was solemnized at Greenwich, June 3, 1510. On May-day, 1511, and the two following days were held tournaments, in which the King, Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon, and Edward Neville, challenged all comers. In 1512 the King kept his Christmas here "with great and plentiful cheer," and again in 1513, "with great solemnity, dancing, disguisings, and mummers, in a most princely manner." Hall gives a full account of the festivities, among which: "On the daie of the Epiphanie at night, the Kyng with xi other wer disguised after the maner of Italie, *called a maske, a thing not seen afore in Englande.*" On the 13th of May, 1515, the marriage of Mary, Queen Dowager of France (Henry's sister) with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was publicly solemnized at Greenwich.

* Whether there is any better authority for this name than the poetical one of Leland's "*Cygnea Cantio*" does not appear. It is noticed by Lambarde, but he followed Leland, and he adds that it "lost the new name" in the time of Edward IV.

† This view was first published by the Society of Antiquaries, in folio, 1767, from a drawing then in the possession of Dr. Ducarel.

Solemn tournaments were held there in 1517, 1526, and 1536. The King kept his Christmas at Greenwich in 1521, "with great nobleness and open Court," and again in 1525. In 1527 he received the French Embassy at this place. The same year he kept his Christmas here, "with revels, masks, disguisings, and banquets royal," as he did again in 1533, in 1537, and in 1543; the last-mentioned year he entertained twenty-one of the Scottish nobility whom he had taken prisoners at Solam Moss, and gave them their liberty without ransom.

Edward VI. kept his Christmas at Greenwich in 1552-3, George Ferrers, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn being "Lorde of the merrie disportes" (see Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts). This amiable young monarch closed his short reign at Greenwich Palace on July 6 following.

Queen Mary was born at Greenwich, February 8, 1515, and was baptized the Wednesday following, Cardinal Wolsey being her godfather, the Lady Catharine and the Duchess of Norfolk her godmothers.

Queen Elizabeth was born at this palace, September 7, 1533, and on the Wednesday following was christened with great state, her godfather being Archbishop Cranmer, and her godmothers the old Duchess of Norfolk and the old Marchioness of Dorset. It afterwards became one of her favourite residences, as will be seen by turning over the leaves of Mr. Nichols' Progresses. The account which the German traveller Hentzner has left of his visit to Greenwich in 1598 is one of the best pictures we possess of Elizabeth's Court, and on that account it has been frequently quoted; but as it also furnishes some particulars of the palace itself, as well as its busy scenes, it cannot be omitted on the present occasion:

"We arrived next at the Royal Palace of Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present Queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted, by an order Mr. Rogers procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence Chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewn with hay rushes, through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to Chapel; at the door stood a Gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the Queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her: it was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same Hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and Gentlemen, who waited the Queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following

manner : first went Gentlemen, Barons, Earls, Knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bareheaded ; next came the Chancellor, bearing the seals in a red-silk purse, between two ; one of which carried the Royal scepter, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs-de-lis, the point upwards : next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic ; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled ; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant ; her nose a little hooked ; her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) ; she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops ; she wore false hair, and that red ; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg Table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry ; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels ; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low ; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads ; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness ; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian ; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch : whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling ; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her ; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour ; wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The Ladies of the Court followed next to her, very handsome and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white ; she was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the ante-chapel next the Hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of 'Long live Queen Elizabeth !' She answered it with 'I thank you, my good people.' In the Chapel was excellent music ; as soon as it and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity : a Gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again, they both retired. Then

came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-cellar, a plate, and bread ; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried Lady (we were told she was a Countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife ; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe as if the Queen had been present : when they had waited there a little while, the Yeomen of the Guard entered, bare-headed, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt ; these dishes were received by a gentleman in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady-taster gave to each of the guards a mouthful to eat, of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular solemnity, lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the Ladies of the Court. The Queen dines and sups alone, with very few attendants ; and it is very seldom that anybody, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power.

"Near this Palace is the Queen's park stocked with deer : such parks are common throughout England, belonging to those who are distinguished either for their rank or riches. In the middle of this is an old square tower, called *Mirefleur*, supposed to be that mentioned in the Romance of Amadis de Gaul ; and joining to it a plain, where knights and other gentlemen used to meet, at set times and holidays, to exercise on horseback."

Greenwich Palace continued to be frequently used in the reign of James I. His daughter, the Princess Mary, was here christened with great solemnity in 1605. In 1613 it was settled on the Queen (Anne of Denmark) for life.* The brickwork towards the garden was built by her, and she commenced the "House of Delight" in the park, which stood on the site of the present Naval Asylum. Inigo Jones was employed for this building, which was left incomplete at the Queen's death in 1619, and was finished by Queen Henrietta

* "The Queen by her late pacification hath gained Greenwich into jointure" (Letter of Mr. Chamberlain, November 25, 1613, "Progress of King James," vol. ii., p. 704).

Maria in 1635,* as was recorded by a date on its front ; the ceilings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi, and the whole house was furnished so magnificently that Philipott (one of the Kentish historians) says it surpassed all others of the kind in England.

When the ordinance for the sale of the Crown lands was made by the Parliament in 1649, Greenwich house and park were reserved ; and, though there was afterwards a considerable inclination manifested for its sale, and some portions of the demesne were pared off, yet Cromwell seems to have contrived to preserve it ; and it was twice, in Dec. 1651, and again in 1654, declared to be a fit mansion for the accommodation of the Lord Protector.

After the restoration, however, it was found to be greatly decayed, and in consequence the King determined to pull down the old building and erect a new palace on the site. One wing of this was completed, at the expense of £36,000 ; and that wing still remains, having been converted, by the munificence of William and Mary, to the purposes of their humane and politic institution, the National Hospital for Seamen.†

J. G. N.

LEE.

[1803, *Part II.*, p. 923.]

An altar-tomb I remember to have seen is in Lee churchyard, Kent, 1647. At this time the record was preserved, not on the top of the tomb, as is mostly nowadays, but on its sides and ends. This, if I mistake not, is unnoticed by Mr. Lysons. It partakes, as may be expected, of the style and manner of Suckling, Cowley, and the poets of the time, and to the family of Foxall, then seated there.

On the south front, in letters partly Roman capitals and small promiscuously :

“ Come, gentle reader, you shall know what is
Beneath this stone.—Here’s Nature’s rarities :

* The account here given is amended from that of Lysons (who says that Inigo Jones was called in for the completion of the House of Delight by Henrietta Maria), in consequence of a passage in another letter of Mr. Chamberlain, dated June 21, 1617, as follows : “ The Queen is building somewhat at Greenwich, which must be finished this summer. It is said to be some curious device of Inigo Jones, and will cost about £4,000 ” (*Ibid.*, iii., 344). In September, 1619, the same writer says : “ There is a brick wall making round about Greenwich Park that will prove a matter of no small charge ” (*Ibid.*, p. 565).

† In the Letters Patent to the first Commissioners of the Hospital, dated October 25, 6 William and Mary, the site is described as “ a piece or parcel ground, part of the Manor of Greenwich, containing eight acres, two roods, and thirty-two square perches, bounded by the river Thames on the north, and containing by admeasurement along the river, from a house in the occupation of Nicholas Smythys, to the east end of the edifice called the Vestry, six hundred feet, abutting on the east on the public way, leading from the Crane to the Back Lane, south on the old Tilt-yard and the Queen’s Garden, and west on the Friars’ road, and other lands belonging to the Crown ; together with the capital messuage there lately in building by King Charles the Second, and still remaining unfinished, commonly called by the name of the Palace of Greenwich.”

Grand parents' joy ; the angells' charge to keepe ;
 The saints' companion ; but now laid to sleep
 In a cold bed of clay (prepar'd by death)
 Till God restore to him an heavenly breath.
 Not ten years old (so young he was), and yet
 Few did excel him in his grace and wit.
 Pregnant in learning, memory retent ;
 So docile, that few so excellent.
 Should I say all was truly good in him
 I should come short in limning forth this stemme,
 Nor would this stone conteyne ; therefore no more.
 So green a roote more ripen'd fruit ne'er bore.
 Now, if you'd know who 'tis deserves this praise,
 Then read the next line, and 's name and virtues raise.

"Here lies Thomas Garnet, eldest sonne of Katherine, the wife of William Garnet, of London, gent. one of the daughters of Thomas Foxall by Elizabeth, his wife, late of this parish. He departed this life the . . day of December, 1648, being not fully ten yeares of age. And his grandmother Elizabeth, before named, in love for him, and for the imitation of his virtues by others, caused this inscription."

North front :

"Under this tomb lyes the body of Thomas Foxall, and Elizabeth his wife, who was some time citizen and Grocer of London, and died the . . day of December, 1647, being aged . . yeares. She was second daughter of Sir William Garraway, of London, merchant, and died 23 June, 1650, being aged . . yeares. They had issue 2 sonns and . . daughters, whereof are living Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Mary, and Martha."

East end :

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Taylor, daughter of Thomas Foxall, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, late wife of Christopher Taylor, cittizen of London, deceased. She departed this life the 1st of March 1685."

On a flat stone, or ledger :

"Here lieth the body of Avering Broome, widdowe, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Foxall, late wife of Edward Broome, of Gray's Inne, esquire ; who, having lived 42 yeares and odde monethes, departed this life the first day of Feb. anno 1644."

On another stone, removed within these few years :

"Averine, relict of Thomas Foxall, and wife of Edward Broome, 1644.

"Thomas Foxall, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Garroway, knt. 1650."

In the churchyard of Meopham, in the same county, is only one altar-tomb. It is of highly-finished masonry, dated the first of the last century ; thus inscribed on the north :

"Thomas Cox, 1701, æt. 45. He left issue by Elizabeth Cox, his wife, 1 son and 2 daughters, Uridge, Ann, and Elizabeth.

Tho' he be dead, and sleeping in the dust,
 'Tis but until the resurrection of the just.
 Christ is to me as life, and Death to me as gain."

On the west end :

“ And as I am, so must you be ;
Therefore prepare to follow me.”

On the top are superadded the memorials of his descendants, who have since become the wealthiest and worthiest family in this parish.

P. M.

[1815, *Part II.*, pp. 588-589.]

Architecture, particularly the ancient ecclesiastical style of England, is a study which of late years has made rapid advances, and is every day gaining advocates to establish its beauties and to defend its long-neglected grandeur and abused superiority over every other kind of building ; a study which till little before the nineteenth century was not entered upon with general satisfaction, and which was never developed and sufficiently admired and protected. From such unaccountable blindness to the stupendous works in this dignified order of building, its numerous admirers have now to lament the desolation of many of its choicest examples, which were ornaments to the places where they existed for centuries, and whose loss no modern building of three-fold magnitude could compensate. Without the mouldering, ivy-mantled walls, dignified by the party-tints of ages, such structures as these fail of producing the effect suitable to their purpose ; they make no lasting impression on the mind, they excite no veneration, and consequently have little to demand our admiration or attention. But that the rebuilding of these structures is sometimes necessary is unquestionable. I speak only of such as are wantonly demolished or suffered to decay, in all of which I could produce instances when the former is as absolutely requisite as the others are unnecessary and censurable. But, confining myself at present to one object in particular, I shall present your readers with an account of the newly-erected church at Lee in Kent, and show how far ancient works have been imitated, their variety, and the disposition of the whole.

The demolished church was small, having a body and chancel, the former without side-aisles ; no part of it was very ancient, nor was the architecture ornamental or various. Its brasses, and some of the principal grave-stones, are relaid in the new building, and will be described in the survey. The present church stands on the site of the old one, the body of which is of the same dimensions, having the addition of side-aisles. Had the churchyard been larger, and were it practicable for a design to have been given without any consideration of the old foundations, a better proportioned building would have been produced. The whole body is of brick,* except the cornices, weather-mouldings, etc. At the east end

* A good example of brick may be seen in the north aisle of West Ham Church.

is attached an angular oratory, or small chancel, having on the south side a porch and on the north the vestry. The windows to the church should have been either square or pointed throughout, and not a mixture, any more than that the tower at the west end should differ from both (in age), and be of a different material, or that it should have Saxon columns at the angles rising from modern buttresses, with early Pointed windows in the sides; this well-proportioned tower is surmounted by a very small spire, having four pinnacles at the angles, the whole of black materials. We are sorry to see that the party-colouring, which so much distinguishes the churches in Wales and those in some part of England, has been here practised; the strong opposition of white, black, and yellow, is by no means an example of taste. The last remark I shall make on the exterior regards the springings of the cornices to the windows; these are, unfortunately, turned inside instead of out. I have rarely seen examples of this kind; of the contrary frequently, as in the south transept of Merton College, Oxford, which is handsome, and certainly preferable.

With respect to the interior, I shall only observe that the arches separating the aisles are too lofty and narrow, and the piers are too small; had their number been reduced to four, it would have allowed a proportionable span for the arches, more bulky piers, the mouldings might have been bolder, and the present effect wholly avoided. The timber roof is well designed, but the pendant drops at the junction of the arches are of a more modern character.

In the Communion wall and pavement are preserved the brasses belonging to the old church; that in the south side is extremely curious, representing a kneeling figure in good preservation, with this inscription*:

“ When y^e Quene Elizabeth full five yeres had rained
Then Nicholas Ansley whose corps lyes here interred
At five and twenty yeres of age was entertayned
In to her servis where well him selfe he carred
In eche mans love till fifty and eyght yeres ould,
Being sergant of her seller, death him then contrould.
1593.”

On a step before the Communion table are two small brasses, one, an elegant female figure, appearing to be a religious, with a short inscription, bearing date 1513. The other is to Henry Byrde, A.D. 1545. Near these, under the pulpit stairs, is a very beautiful brass plate, nearly perfect, with a well-sculptured female figure in the attitude of prayer, having the front of the drapery richly embroidered, with an inscription on it to commemorate “Mistress Hatterlyt, who died 24th Decr. 1582.”

In the churchyard are several monuments to distinguished per-

* Engraved in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxxii., i. 529.

sonages, and the enclosed space near the entrance, which contained the memorial of Lord Dacre, who died A.D. 1794, so celebrated for the frequent and affectionate visits paid to it by his widow during her life-time; the circumstance is so generally known that it needs no repetition in this place. I shall conclude this account with an epitaph from a tomb—to the memory of Edward Ives, who died, young, on June 9, 1813—in the south-east part of the churchyard.

“ Could letter'd stone, or monumental bust,
 Rekindle life, or animate the dust,
 Oh ! what high altars would a Mother raise,—
 Toil would be rapture, labour would be praise !
 But, since the fix'd decree can change no more,
 Nor prayers, nor tears, departed life restore :
 Since vain the Sculptor's, and the Poet's bays,—
 Accept, lamented shade ! these simple lays :
 Accept the tribute Nature offers here,—
 A weeping Mother hanging o'er thy bier,
 Whose early promise shrowded in the tomb
 Spreads o'er her soul more than sepulchral gloom.
 But, ah ! the hope of meeting after death,
 Of life renew'd, where no pestiferous breath
 Shall blast the early flowret in its pride,
 Nor tear the Sapling from the Parent's side—
 Shall teach her to resign what once was given,
 Nor mourn an Angel is recall'd to Heaven.”

VIATOR.

LEWISHAM.

[1788, *Part I.*, pp. 509-510.]

This village is making a rapid increase of inhabitants, and consequently is improving fast in building and accommodation. Its agreeable distance from town to such as keep carriages may be assigned as one reason, among many others, why it is becoming a fashionable residence for gentlemen in a respectable line of public office, or who move in an extensive circle of mercantile connection.

Its beautiful situation in the first Kentish valley, the excellent roads which intersect it, the river Ravensborne which hastens to the Thames at its back, and the pleasing stream which runs close to the doors of the inhabitants in front, added to a fine chalybeate which offers health to the invalid citizen, give it a distinguished superiority over every other situation at a like distance from the Metropolis. The waters which were once suffered to stagnate upon the greens connected with the old roads gave it the appearance of dampness of situation, and rendered it disreputable, as subjecting the inhabitants to agues. But such have been the advantages resulting from drawing off the waters by a running stream that an ague does not occur to the idea of the traveller, and is scarcely known in the neighbourhood.

The soil is a fine gravel under a thin stratum of black mould, and consequently is less liable to a moist atmosphere than those of a contrary quality. It is seen to the greatest advantage from the hills which enclose it, especially from that which is called Vicar's Hill. The prospects which attract the eye from this enchanting spot are interesting, extensive, and varied with almost every object that inspire the mind with pleasure. The church, distinguished for its beautiful neatness and simplicity, is the first object which meets the eye to the right. From thence it passes up the valley and is relieved by the approximation of the Kent and Surrey hills embracing each other with a gentle undulation. Upon the summit of these the eye ranges at large, interrupted at agreeable intervals with the cheerful village and ascending spire.

Before you lies Blackheath, with its numerous noble seats and villas. At the distance of 4 miles Shooter's Hill rises abruptly. From hence we turn to the left over Woolwich and Charlton, and fix again on the charming foliage of Greenwich Park, where its observatory aims with dignity towards the heaven which it unfolds. From this the eye falls on the superb colleges—those unequalled asylums for naval indigence and naval worth. A great part of this genteel and populous neighbourhood is seen extended on the banks of the Thames, fraught with the riches of the globe, importing the luxuries of the East and West, and bearing away to distant worlds the marks of British ingenuity and British opulence. Still more distant are the gradual eminences which form the boundaries of Essex, and affording another agreeable background to the pleasing landscape.

The royal yard at Deptford approaches more to the left, and furnishes the ear with the animating sound of numerous artists preserving the navy of England in its superlative point of distinction. And to crown the whole, inclining a little further, the city itself rises with its majestic towers, and not only fills the eye, but furnishes the imagination with the most exalted ideas of the grandeur, the riches, and the glory of the British nation. M.

[1838, *Part I.*, p. 303.]

On October 5 a jury was impanelled at the Black Horse Inn, Rushgreen, Lewisham, to inquire into the circumstances under which a considerable quantity of gold coin was found hidden in the ground in the neighbourhood. The jury having inspected the coins, 420 in number, and which consisted of the unicorn of Charles I. and the broad-piece of James I., Mr George Walford, of the firm of Makepiece and Walford, of Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, silversmiths and jewellers, stated that he attended on behalf of the Crown for the purpose of examining the coin in question, which he had done, and found it to weigh 118 ounces 1 pennyweight

and 1 grain, the value of it being £454 10s. 6d. Charles Jordan, a labourer, stated that on February 22 he was digging in the garden of Mr. Forster at Southend, when he turned up two earthen pots, each covered over with lead on the top, tied over with wire. On taking off the covering he discovered them to contain the gold pieces now produced, and he directly acquainted Mr. Forster and delivered the treasure into his keeping. Mr. Carttar, the coroner, addressing the jury, said it appeared from the evidence of Jordan that the treasure was discovered in a depth of 18 inches below the surface of the soil. Hence it was clear, according to law, that it was to be deemed hidden treasure, or, as it was called in legal parlance, treasure trove, and consequently was the property of the Crown. Had the coins been found upon the surface of the ground, they would belong to the finder. The coroner said the honesty of Jordan was highly commendable. The jury then returned a verdict of "treasure trove," and the coin was seized by the coroner in the name of the Queen. The jury were presented with ten shillings each for their attendance, and Mr. Maule, the treasury solicitor, assured them that the honest finder would not be forgotten.

SHOOTER'S HILL.

[1807, *Part I.*, p. 536.]

On the declivity of Shooter's Hill is a milestone from which the next milestone (on the London road) may be seen. I do not remember where, but I have met with the same circumstance in another part of the country.

T. E.

WOOLWICH.

[1798, *Part II.*, pp. 647-649.]

The public roads in England, though they occupy much of our chit-chat and some of our abuse, are the admiration of foreigners, and, it must be allowed, where materials are to be had, are, on the whole, well constituted and kept in good repair. The Turnpike Acts that passed about sixty years ago were vehemently opposed, and probably not without reason, being locally oppressive, yet have, upon the whole, shortened as well as mended our ways. To turn our eyes back on the state of this Metropolis only half a century ago, it is with wonder and delight we view the improvements on every approach to the great city.

I walked yesterday morning to Woolwich Warren, that immense repository of military arts, the palladium of our Empire, where one wonder succeeds another so rapidly that the mind of a visitor is kept in a continual gaze of admiration. Should I be asked, what has made the strongest impression on mine? it is a magnificent view of the rock of Gibraltar, which was made there, formed of the very rock itself, on a scale of 25 feet to an inch, and presents a most

perfect view of it in every point of perspective. First, the Spanish lines, then the perpendicular rocks rising bold from the neck of neutral land, which is not many feet above high-water mark. On the east, or left hand, is the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west, within the mole, or pier, is the Bay of Gibraltar, in which the largest ships in the British navy may ride safe. The garrison, town, and principal forts are to the westward, whence the rock rises with a more gradual acclivity to the summit, the east side of which is also perpendicular, and inhabited by monkeys. On the highest point is the Levant battery, which is nearly three times and one-half the height of St. Paul's Church,* or 1,375 feet above the level of the sea.

The southern extremity of the model of this rock, towards Europe point, being too large for the room, and less important, is cut off. This description ought to fill a volume. I am elated with the honest joy of an Englishman, the glory of a Briton, that we could presume to take this gem from the Crown of Spain, and for near one hundred years keep possession of it on their own shores, in open contempt of all the force of France and Spain combined.

Rejoicing at the escape the King's rope-yard at Woolwich had from being destroyed by fire a few days ago, I was sorry to find how easily I was admitted into the Warren by inquiring for a gentleman I might not even know or wish to see. When we consider how many disappointed and disaffected vagabonds are about this country. I think Government should be more vigilant. On my return, the number of artificers entering the Warren surprised me. How easy a thing it is, said I to myself, to destroy this arsenal! Should not every man wear a numbered badge, referring to a book describing his age and figure; so that, when a suspected person enters, the sentry may assist to detect the fraud? It would be easy for a man, knowing all or most of the artificers, to sit at the gate during egress and regress. This, with a particular jacket for the different branches in which they are employed, would go far towards detection.

My walk home furnished me with some new amusement, which, by your leave, I will lay before you.

The Woolwich road has long resisted improvement. The importance of Deptford and Woolwich, and their population, as royal docks, has increased for 200 years. The fame of Greenwich may be dated farther back. To produce a reason for the neglect of the roads to a town on a navigable river is no difficult matter. Their existence, as well as their approach, is by water. And on the princely river Thames is borne the barge, weighty with merchandise or ships' stores, as well as the lively wherry, or the gay pleasure-boat,

* The height of St. Paul's is 340 feet—namely, to the crown or vertex of the doom, roof, or base of the lantern, 276 feet; the lantern, bell, and cross, 64 feet. Add to this the height of the church from the street—in all about 400 feet.

which was then a fashionable conveyance, for the best of reasons, as the Queen and her nobles, when the Court was at Greenwich, set the example. Even to Gravesend also, centuries past, the general conveyance of passengers of the first rank was by water from Darkhouse Lane, Billingsgate, in the tilt-boat. Such was the condition of the roads of Kent seventy years ago that a gentleman in the vicinity of Gravesend, hardly twenty-three miles off, could not reach town in his coach-and-four in less than a two-days' journey. Nowadays, with our improved roads and more improved carriages, a mail-coach would think nothing of running this two-days' journey in two hours.

The roads from London Bridge to Greenwich are two, one by Tooley Street, Dock Head, Rotherhithe, and Butt Lane, Deptford, called the Low Road; the other by St. George's Church, Kent Street, Bricklayers' Arms, the New Cross, and Deptford Bridge, called the Upper Road. There are also two Roads to Woolwich: First, from Deptford Bridge, over Blackheath, by the park wall, to Charlton, and so to Woolwich, the Barracks, and the Warren; secondly (which is most generally travelled by the stages), through Greenwich, by the Low Road, under the hills to the Dockyard, Church, and Warren.

By cutting off the turnings and windings of this Low Road to Woolwich, of nine miles, I would so shorten it that it should be little more than six. And if you would pursue the thought farther, you would shorten the road from London to Dover, and save two tremendous hills, Blackheath and Shooter's Hill, and four miles of sandy and heavy road, which, the coachmen say, make an hour's difference in travelling.

From London Bridge I would pass through Tooley Street, St. Olave's, Fair Street and New Street, Horselydown, and cross Five Foot Lane (now named Russell Street); a road should be opened by the premises of Mr. Varnum, fellmonger, into the Neckinger Road; and, leaving Mr. Cope's paper-mill and Lilliput Hall on the left, get into the present road by Printer's Place, pass Dandy's Gate, Jamaica Row, and Mill Pond Street. Here leaving Mill Pond Bridge and Paradise Row on my left, I would have a bridge over the ditch, and new road through the meadows in a line between St. Helena Gate and the Ship Marlborough, near which we cross a brook which divides the counties of Surrey and Kent. We then pass on in the old road, in a straight line to Deptford. By the toll-gate at the end of Butt Lane we pass forward through Flaggon Row, and, crossing Church Street, down the Stowage, leaving St. Nicholas Church on the left, to the Raven's Bourne, commonly called Deptford Creek. Over this I would throw an arch,* and, through some garden-ground, make a road to

* This river is about 120 feet wide. Two piers, and an arch of 90 feet, would keep a free navigation for barges and water-way for the tide.

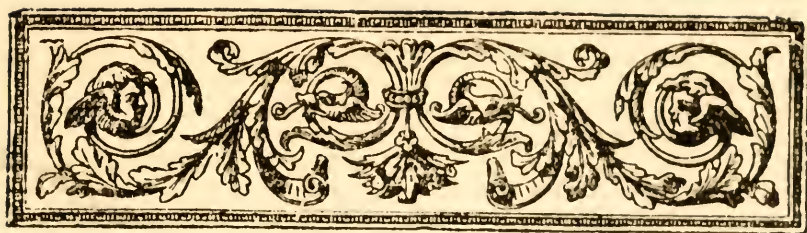
Church Street, Greenwich, to the north of the burying-ground, cross Church Street, widen Turnpin or Turnpin Lane, and get into a road 45 feet wide behind the hospital, which, from Lord Romney, the donor, is called Romney's Road, and divides this magnificent pile from Pelham House, in the park. Facing which road, by leave of Dr. Leath, I would pass through his dwelling in a line with this road, and cut through a double turn or S of the old road into the meadows below, the old one being much too narrow for a post-road, and, through the sand-pit, pass on to the church.

All improvements in roads are sure to meet with opposition from interested motives, but private injuries are often public benefits ; and the saving of one mile in four is a great object in the expediting of business as well as to

AMBULATOR.



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